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No. 25,806 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1928. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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(Personal Attention).

FRAUD DENIED.

\$400,000 Mortgage Case Echo.

LOO FAMILY AFFAIRS.

Counsel Comments On Conduct Of Interpreters.

Another appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice J. R. Wood commenced this morning before the Full Court (consisting of Sir H. C. Gollan, Sir Peter Grain and Mr. Justice J. R. Wood).

Appellants were Loo Kwang-lam and Loo Kwong-hin and respondents Li Kun-chun and Kan Tong-po.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Sheldon were for appellants and Mr. F. C. Jenkins for respondents.

The case arose out of the division of the property of Loo Kau, a Macao millionaire, between the various sons. In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood had found that the two appellants in the present action (who were two brothers) had fraudulently misrepresented their in becoming parties to a mortgage for \$400,000 and, in consequence refused to grant any of the declarations asked for by them in respect of the mortgage, without certain undertakings being entered into.

ST. STEPHEN'S STUDENTS.

Mr. Potter said that the appeal was against Mr. Justice Wood's decision in an action in which the plaintiffs, as infants, sought to be relieved of the terms of a certain mortgage. Loo Kau, the father of the plaintiffs, died on September 16, 1907, leaving sixteen sons surviving, the first plaintiff, who was born on April 25, 1904, being the fourteenth son and the second plaintiff, who was born on August 2, 1905, being the sixteenth son. Both were partly educated at St. Stephen's College, Hong Kong.

At the date on which the mortgage was put through (Feb. 10, 1925), the first plaintiff was aged twenty years and nine and a half months whilst the second plaintiff was aged nineteen and a half. There was no dispute as to their having been infants at the time of the transaction.

After the death of the father, and at a time when the two plaintiffs were babies, disputes arose with regard to the property, mainly as to the existence of property in Hong Kong, some branches holding that the father had left no property here and others that he had left it in the name of elder sons and that these sons were not "playing the game" by the family in retaining the property as their own.

FINDINGS OF FRAUD.

The dispute was ended for a time, continued counsel, by a deed of settlement drawn up on February 18, 1924, under which the four elder brothers were trustees. This still did not satisfy all the beneficiaries, other disputes arose, and eventually solicitors in Hong Kong were consulted with the result that an Original Jurisdiction action was started, the four brothers being plaintiffs, viz. the 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th sons. The interest of this will lay in the fact that Lum, the first plaintiff in this appeal, there sued as an infant by his next friend, which would have a bearing when it came to the consideration of the findings of fraud against the two plaintiffs in the present case.

It was obvious, claimed counsel, that on August 12, 1924, only about six months before the mortgage with which they were concerned was signed, Lam—who was stated by His Honour to have been guilty of fraudulent concealment of age by representation that he was of age when he was in fact an infant—had deceived himself as an infant in that he openly sued as such. When one came to the question of the interpreter Sung who figured largely in the case, it was obvious that plaintiff must not only have declared his infancy but also the date of his birth, because no sane man in the position of a solicitor's interpreter would refrain from asking the date of birth when his client informed him he was an infant.

INTERPRETER'S CONDUCT.

This interpreter, Sung, stated counsel, was now dead. It was eminently distasteful to criticise a dead man but was it worse to criticise the dead than to convict the living of fraud? asked counsel.

RUSSIAN SEAMEN.

English Coroner's Censure.

"ALCANTARA" VICTIM.

Russians Should Have Thought Little More Of Others.

London, Yesterday. In giving a verdict of death from drowning at the inquest on the "Alcantara" victim the coroner said he failed to see why something was not done on the Russian ship to save lives. They should have thought a little more of others and less of themselves.—Reuter.

COL. W. F. L. GORDON.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER COMMANDANT.

LEAVING FOR HOME.

Shanghai, Yesterday. Colonel W. F. L. Gordon, Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, is leaving for home in the S.S. "Macedonia." He is retiring owing to his health having broken down.

According to official sources Colonel Gordon was primarily responsible for the advice to the War Office which resulted in the urgent despatch of the Shanghai Defence Force a year ago (while meantime making excellent dispositions for the defence of the International Settlement) which almost certainly saved the Settlement from plunder.—Reuter.

SHIP PIRATED.

VESSEL RANSACKED AND PASSENGERS TAKEN.

Foochow, Yesterday. The Chinese passenger steamer "Hua An," which left Shanghai on February 24, arrived at Foochow to-day after a thrilling, though unhappy, experience at the hands of 14 pirates who, after saturating parts of the ship with kerosene, threatened to set it on fire and scuttle it if a gunboat hove in sight.

Not content with five cases of piece goods and \$10,000 stolen from the passengers, the pirates made off with four passengers and the ship's steward.—Reuter.

against Sung that he agreed to help the parties to this action to effect a settlement of the disputes by which he was to be paid ten per cent. of the property recovered.

Counsel claimed that the evidence proved that these two plaintiffs never had it brought to them by Sung, or by Leung, the interpreter on the other side, or by the solicitors concerned, that if they were under the age of twenty-one the document they signed was so much waste paper. It was a remarkable fact that although, as would be seen from the evidence, the second plaintiff looked a youth, never once was the question put to them throughout the negotiations "when were you born?"

DID THEY UNDERSTAND?

Plaintiffs had been convicted of fraud in spite of this and in spite of the fact that the document they signed was couched in language which it would be difficult for a lad in England thoroughly conversant with the language properly to understand.

Counsel also referred to the interpreter Leung, who acted for the other side in the negotiations between the parties and who, in spite of this, (claimed counsel) acquiesced in the suggestion of Sung that he (Leung) should help the plaintiffs to get what they were entitled to and in return for this was to receive 5 per cent. of the amount recovered.

Counsel referred to Leung's evidence and said that it was clear from this that he had in fact received this payment, although the explanation was given regarding certain cheques paid to his account that the amount exactly coincident with 5 per cent. of the proceeds—was paid to him by Sung on behalf of a debtor. This evidence could not be accepted by anyone, claimed counsel, and it was plain

WHAT CHINA WANTS.

New Foreign Minister's Statement.

A COMMON AIM.

Restoration Of National Sovereign Rights.

London, Yesterday. Mr. Lo Wen-kan, the new Foreign Minister, has issued a statement on his policy.

He points out that while the country is in the throes of civil strife, he cannot expect satisfactory progress in the adjustment of international relations but whatever is conducive towards the strengthening of international friendship and promoting goodwill among Chinese people and foreign nations must be encouraged.

Mr. Lo also said: "Whether in the North or South, whatever the faction or party, it is the revision of unequal treaties for which our people have been striving in the past decade; and we are as one voice in that our fortunes as a nation depend on the realisation of this common aim."

"POWERS ARE SINCERE." "It grows out of the desire for self-respect and progress and cannot be suppressed."

"In recent years, friendly Powers have come to understand our attitude and there have been numerous declarations of promising assistance for the realisation of our aspirations. I am convinced that the attitude of the Powers is sincere. So we ought with united voice devise concrete plans. What we ask is merely the restoration of our national sovereign rights and we hope our friends will be moved by our appeal."—Reuter.

LATE ARCHDEACON.

REV. WM. BANISTER PASSES AWAY.

43 YEARS IN CHINA.

London, Yesterday.

The death is announced of the Rt. Rev. William Banister, rector of Selham, Sussex, first Bishop of Kwangsi, who was associated with missionary work in China for 43 years.—Reuter.

[The Rev. William Banister was Archdeacon of Hong Kong from 1902 to 1909. He was ordained in 1879 and was appointed to the curacy of Balderton the same year. He was with the C.M.S. at Foochow from 1880 to 1887 and at Kucheng from the latter year until 1894. Three years were then spent as principal at the Foochow College, after which he came to Hong Kong as secretary for the C.M.S., remaining here until 1909. He was consecrated Lord Bishop of Kwangsi and Hunan in Westminster Abbey on November 30, 1909, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.]

FLYING CLUBS.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

London, Yesterday.

The Canadian Government are extending their scheme for the establishment of flying clubs in the Dominion. Forty de Havilland Moth light aeroplanes have already been delivered from England and are on order for the government and private enterprises in Canada and the Canadian Government have ordered another 20 machines for the new flying clubs.—British Wireless Service.

OUT OF WORK.

FALL IN BRITISH FIGURES.

London, Yesterday.

The latest official report gives the total number of unemployed as 1,136,700. This is 23,072 less than a week before and 59,359 less than a year ago.—British Wireless Service.

SHAFORCE DETAILS.

500 LEAVE SHANGHAI FOR HOME.

Shanghai, Yesterday. Five hundred Shanghai Defence Force details went home on the "City of Marseilles" this

THE NATIONALISTS.

Chiang Kai-shek Still Active.

WILL WU-HAN JOIN?

New Revolt Against "Christian General."

With Chiang Kai-shek as the moving spirit, the Nationalist Government at Nanking is very busy organising the forces for a new offensive against the Peking Government.

While no decision has been come to in connection with the Wu-Han (Nationalist) units in Hunan and Hupeh, under Generals Pei Chung-hai and Cheng Chien, Chiang Kai-shek is reported to be desirous of bringing all available troops from as far off as Szechuan province for the anti-Peking expedition. It is difficult to say at the moment whether the Wu-Han Generals will obey Chiang Kai-shek.

Group Commanders.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

The Nanking Nationalist military council has appointed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan as commanders-in-chief of the first, second, and third group armies respectively. The Fourth Appointment.

General Tan Yen-kai was nominated for the command of the 4th Group Army some time ago but his appointment is not being mentioned at present because it

is known what reception the Wu-Han Generals will give him should he go to Hankow.

Latest news about the supposed Red attack on Kweilin city, the capital of Kwangsi province (which is also under General Li Chai-sum of Canton) is that the attackers were not Communists but a force under Shen Hung-ying, who was a factor in the old Kwangsi clique but is opposed to the present Kwangsi faction of which Li Chai-sum and Pei Chung-hai make two of the big four. Shen Hung-ying's force has been repulsed, the report says. In any case, the incident has no connection with Nationalist developments elsewhere in China and is only local in its scope.

Canton's Support.

The two Kwang provinces are giving Chiang Kai-shek moral, if not material, support. The only place where opposition to Nanking might be found is in Hunan and Hupeh.

There is no further news about

General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi, an ally of Chiang Kai-shek.

Another ally, the "Christian General," is reported by the "Kung Sheung Yat Po" to be facing a new rebellion. At Sinyang (in Honan, between Hankow and Chengchow), on the Peking-Hankow railway, rebel units are said to be joining hands with dissatisfied Shensi troops, against the "Christian General."

Yunnan Rebels Crushed.

Yunnanfu, Feb. 18.

The Yunnan Provincial Government has won a real victory against a rival faction which once threatened danger. Actions were fought in the east of the province and the Government troops have now marched to Taliufu to deal with another rival, or rebel, element. At the head of the latter is Tang San, believed to be a kinsman of a former Governor, General Tang Chi-yao, who fell in the maelstrom of Nationalist influence.—Our own correspondent.

Pro-Nationalist.

Yunnan is a fairly large province in the south-west corner of China Proper. The present administration in the capital, Yunnanfu, is believed to be pro-Nationalist. Other administrations are likely to be in existence elsewhere as the province is badly connected up and very mountainous.

Yunnanfu is connected with French Indo-China by railway.

Mr. J. J. Muccio, an American Consul in Hong Kong, has just

arrived at Yunnanfu.

Launched and Lighters.

The expenditure of \$6,000,000 on

launched is a payment on a launch

now under construction to replace

one of the older boats.

Under Lighters, the \$101,735.21

expended is the cost of six large

steel craft for carrying timber.

These are used for the discharge

of timber steamers in the stream

which hitherto discharged along

the praya to the ferry.

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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
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Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
ON FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m. at Godown No. 3 Upper, The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

A Quantity of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS Comprising:— Iron Spikes, Straw Braid, Socks, Paper, Medicine, Iron Bars, China Ware, Tea Mats, etc.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers, Hong Kong, 28th Feb., 1928.

ON MONDAY, the 5th March, 1928, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 169, The Peak (Mt. Kellett Road).

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. (Particulars from Catalogue.) On View from Sunday, the 4th March, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers, Hong Kong, Feb. 29, 1928.

ON MONDAY, the 5th March, 1928, commencing at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street. A Valuable Collection of POSTAGE STAMPS. including:— Old China, Shanghai and Hong Kong, etc.

On View from Saturday, the 3rd March, 1928. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers, Hong Kong, 28th Feb., 1928.

Having Returned from Japan
MRS. INAGUCHI

MASSEUSE
HAS RESUMED PRACTICE.
AT 6 ASHLEY ROAD,
KOWLOON.
Telephone K. 754.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the Year ending 31st December, 1927, at the rate of Three Pounds Sterling together with a Bonus of Two Pounds Sterling is payable on and after the 27th February, 1928, at the Offices of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, Feb. 29, 1928.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, going Home on leave, begs to inform that Mr. LESDOS has been appointed Local Agent of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes with effect from the 25th instant.

(Sgd.) J. LIMAGE,
Agent.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ANDREW HARPER & SON have ceased to be the authorized dealers of this Company for Hong Kong and South China as from the 26th day of January, 1928.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY.
Hong Kong 25th February, 1928.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WALLACE HARPER & CO., LTD., have been appointed our authorised dealers for Hong Kong and South China as from the 1st day of February, 1928.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY.
Hong Kong 24th February, 1928.

**HUGHES & HOUGH.
AUCTIONEERS.**

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
OF SALE
of the
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
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Situate in the Peak District in the Colony of Hong Kong, and

Registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 2 together with the Dwelling House thereon known as

"FUNG SHUI"

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PUBLIC AUCTION

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Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD., Auctioneers,

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The Property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground having an area of 91,334 square feet registered in the Land Office or the Remaining Portion of Rural Building No. 2 together with all the messuages or tenements and other erections thereon and the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the estate and interest of the Vendor in and to all the said premises.

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NOTICES.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the Year ending 31st December, 1927, at the rate of Three Pounds Sterling together with a Bonus of Two Pounds Sterling is payable on and after the 27th February, 1928, at the Offices of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Court of
Directors,

A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 25th Feb., 1928.

'BRAVO, HONG KONG.'

**SHANGHAI PRESS
COMMENT.**

OUR PROSPECTUS.

Says the "Shanghai Mercury" editorially:—

At all times this international community of ours evince more than casual interest in the progress of Hong Kong. Our neighbours reciprocate. Revolutionary repercussions in the South touch us here. When prosperity is enjoyed by our friends in the little outpost of Empire the port of Shanghai profits. Depression comes, and we share the gloom. On Feb. 22 items of news reached us as to the aspirations cultivated by those who confidently face the future; we learned of the possibilities of aeroplane connections being made between the island and Shanghai, an average speed of 80 to 90 miles an hour being maintained, and the estimated cost of the trip per passenger stood at \$170. Not an idle dream, but a project which is within the realm of possibility in the years to come, for marvelous strides are being made these days to economise time and snatch at opportunities.

Again, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, honoured the members of the Hong Kong branch of the British Medical Association with his presence. In this direction he more than lives up to the traditions of the past. He is determined to keep close to the pulse of things in the Colony. In the course of his speech he referred to the question which had been raised whether it would be possible to build a subway under the harbour between Kowloon and Victoria, such as existed in many other parts of the world. He added, "It had been suggested that this tunnel should also carry an aqueduct bringing water from Kowloon to the island." The subject has been approached on many occasions during the past twenty-five years. It has no new facts, but it has always had a fascination for enterprising enthusiasts who believe that the archaic means of transportation across the harbour should have been abandoned years ago, and intimate connection be always maintained by means of a tunnel between the island and the mainland. Some of us have known what inconvenience implied when the Star ferries hugged their wharves or sought shelter from the fury of storm or the howl of the typhoon. Residents in Kowloon could not get in touch with their offices, business had to be suspended, mails delayed. Again, there have been occasions when a dry summer has seriously threatened the limited water supply on the island, the while the reservoir in the New Territory carried generous quantities. The whole scheme of driving a tunnel under the harbour, permitting of constant connection between the well-developed areas in Kowloon and the business centre of Hong Kong is unquestionably within reach of practical men, and the only protestor has been "the purse." Such an enterprise demands the investment of millions of dollars, but, in view of what these increased facilities would offer for the development of miles of British leased territory and the inducement given to trade prosperity—linking at all times the mainland with the island—we believe it would be profitable investment for the Colony. Conservatism would not hail the enterprise, monopoly might resent the idea, but the permanent interests of the Colony would be served if confidence was so expressed as to hasten the materialisation of the scheme. His Excellency the Governor, on Feb. 22, closed his remarks on an excellent note of optimism, when he said, "When the Budget came to be framed in 1929 they might be able to take their courage in both hands and embark on new projects." The community in Hong Kong has cause to be proud of "the Governor," and will share his confidence as to what the future holds for the Colony.

The Direction of Life.

Why not? Many sciences, as a matter of fact, actually do deal with aspects of life. Those that are tributary to medicine, hygiene, sanitation, for example make living a more tolerable affair now-a-days than it was so very long ago.

And if these are mostly in the hands of specialists, none the less the layman has a considerable practical acquaintance with them, and turns it to his own advantage. Popular education has gone far in this direction. Children at school are now taught as a matter of routine much that enables them to make the most of their bodies, and to develop their physical capacities and powers.

But the human body is only half the story of the human being, if, indeed, it amounts even to that. The direction of life and its management belongs to the human mind. And it is just here that exact scientific knowledge is most urgently required. Not that science can determine what should be the ultimate aims of life or towards what final goal we should aspire. That, being a question of absolute values, remains with the province of philosophy or religion. But, short of this, science should be able to tell us what nearby goals are within the reach of our several individual powers; and us, too, how best to reach those goals with the least expenditure of energy and toll.

The Man: Yes, it is.

Twenty-five lieut.-commanders

have been promoted commandants

and 11 commandants have been

HOW TO LIVE.

**LABOUR-SAVING HABITS OF
BODY AND MIND.**

"SCIENCE IN THE MAKING."

Every normal human being de-

sires to be happy and to get out of life as much as he can. Yet, after all the centuries the human race has been adjusting itself to the conditions of life, it is strange that no body of rules for an art of living has been evolved so that each generation may hand them on for the guidance of the next, writes Dr. F. Aveling, M.C., Ph.D., D.Sc., Reader in Psychology, University of London, King's College, in the "Daily Chronicle."

In a rough-and-ready sort of way no doubt much of the experience of mankind, summed up in maxims and proverbs, has been passed on from father to son. But no consistent attempt has been made to teach even this piecemeal and scrappy knowledge in any thorough-going way.

Each one of us has to learn for himself how to live, and to make what he can out of life, in the rough-and-tumble school of living itself, by giving and taking hard knocks, by rare success and frequent failures. He has had to begin where his fathers began, not where they left off; and seldom have we learned off, to teach us before it is too late to profit by them.

No Help From Science.

This is all the more strange in view of the fact that modern science, which has made such immense advance both in theory and practical application of recent years, has still so little to teach us about living.

It has not yet told us how to make the most of our lives.

While science has been busy conquering time, annihilating space, and harnessing the forces of external nature to our service, it has had small leisure to spare for the powers that lie within ourselves. It has left the most vital of all human problems—for the most part, to the speculations of the moralists; and the ordinary man who wants practical information as to how to live his life to the best advantage is referred to the age-old disputes of philosophy.

What we need is a science of life, with some knowledge of which each one of us may set out to undertake the art of living. For we all perform our best work; and, without knowledge, life may prove to be an exceedingly costly and wasteful affair.

Appalling Waste of Energy.

Indeed, the waste of energy in most lives is appalling; it is drained and frittered away in every direction. We aim too high, and fall short in our endeavour. We aim too low, and spend our labour for miserably inadequate returns.

We forget what we should remember, and have, to begin all over again.

We allow ourselves to be carried away by costly emotions which drain us white of energy and ruin our best work. We are enervated by boredom and cursed with a perpetual itch for change. We have no constancy of will, no settled plans, no steady ideal to pursue unflinchingly. We are square pegs in round holes and round pegs in square holes.

In a thousand ways we are spendthrifts of life, simply because we do not know how to make the most of it. Surely, if a science—or even the beginning of science—is needed anywhere, it is needed here! Why should we not have one?

The Direction of Life.

Why not? Many sciences, as a matter of fact, actually do deal with aspects of life. Those that are tributary to medicine, hygiene, sanitation, for example make living a more tolerable affair now-a-days than it was so very long ago.

And if these are mostly in the hands of specialists, none the less the layman has a considerable practical acquaintance with them, and turns it to his own advantage.

Popular education has gone far in this direction. Children at school are now taught as a matter of routine much that enables them to make the most of their bodies, and to develop their physical capacities and powers.

But the principle does not only hold good in the case of the examples given. It holds good, too, in connection with the use of all and any of his powers by the individual himself. He can make more of his life by economising in his general mental output.

In learning he can avoid waste by economical methods, thus improving his memory. He can create labour-saving habits of mind and of body. He can strengthen and improve his will power, and learn to regulate that most wasteful of all energy-sapping experiences—his emotions.

More than this, he can accept, as everybody, in fact, does, some plan of life, and this "science in the making" at least, to some extent will help him to carry it out.

How can we make the most of our life? By fitting our powers to the tasks of life, and thereby procuring all possible joy from living. For we achieve with ease what we really desire, and save ourselves in

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KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 24th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manilla & Ports.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 21st March.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 25th April.

BOMBUY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

† MUROKAN MARU Friday, 2nd March.

SADOK MARU Saturday, 10th March.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

ANYO MARU Thursday, 15th March.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU Tuesday, 10th April.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

† TAKEETOY MARU Saturday, 10th March.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

† LYONE MARU Saturday, 10th March.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

† YAMAGATA MARU Saturday, 3rd March.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Friday, 10th March.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

† HAKODATE MARU (Moj direct). Friday, 2nd March.

AWA MARU Saturday, 3rd March.

SUWA MARU Monday, 5th March.

Cargo only.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all departments.)

SHIPPING SECTION.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S REPORT AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S RETURN.

Telemachas (1340) British, from Saigon—Wo Fat Sing—84 passengers, 2,000 tons rice for Hong Kong.

General Metzinger (6524) French, from Yokohama, Shanghai—M.M. Co.—126 passengers, 15 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 857 tons general (through).

Song Bo (720) French, from Haliphong, F. Bayard—M.M. Co.—212 passengers, 400 tons general cargo Hong Kong.

Tijpanas (2776) Dutch, from Sourabaya, Manila—J.C.L.—1,244 tons general cargo Hong Kong, 1,547 tons general (through).

Australien (4245) Danish, from Copenhagen, Aden—Manners & Co.—669 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 8,033 tons general (through).

Kawachi Maru, (3567) Japanese, from Yokohama, Moji—N.Y.K.—313 passengers, 724 tons general for Hong Kong, 2,543 tons general (through).

Shui Shing (114) Chinese, from Macao—Hoo Hing—30 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Tak Hing (105) Chinese, from Autow—Food Hoi Co.—55 passengers, 40 tons general for Hong Kong.

Departures.

For K. C. Wan—Tai Poo Shek, Sunkong.

For Wei-hai-wel—Kweichow.

For Macao—Shui Hing.

For Saigon—General Metzinger, Ichang.

For Manila—Pres. McKinley.

For Singapore—Moji Maru, Kidderpore.

For Antow—Tak Hing.

For Amoy—Tjisalak.

For Swatow—Chengtu.

For Touraine—Chungkong.

For Shanghai—Pres. Taft.

For Penang—Tung Sang.

For Canton—Raymond Poincare, Ichang.

For Singapore—Yuen Sang.

For Sandakan—Hoi Sang.

For Hoihow—Tai, Kwa Maru.

For Saigon—Mao Lee, Chau Hing.

For Ilol—Iki Kiang.

For Swatow—Hai Ning.

Arrival of Passengers.

SPHINX 13th Mar.

PORTHOS 27th Mar.

PAUL LECAT 10th Apr.

CHENONCEAUX 10th Apr.

For Marseilles

PORTHOS 1st Mar.

PAUL LECAT 13th Mar.

ANDRE LEBON 27th Mar.

CHENONCEAUX 10th Apr.

For Shanghai and Japan

PORTHOS 1st Mar.

PAUL LECAT 13th Mar.

ANDRE LEBON 27th Mar.

CHENONCEAUX 10th Apr.

For Marseilles

SPHINX 13th Mar.

PORTHOS 27th Mar.

PAUL LECAT 10th Apr.

ANDRE LEBON 27th Apr.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk

YANG TSE 1st week Mar.

(Cargo). 1st week Mar.

For full Particulars, apply to:

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Telephones: C. 561 and 740. 8, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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NEW SEASON PRESERVED GINGER.

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Office:—231, Queen's Road Central. Tel. C. 2530.

Factory:—2 Godown, Praya, Dundas St., Mongkok. Tel. K. 88.

8 Arrivals Departures Port.

British 1 5 23

Japanese 1 1 12

Norwegian 0 0 5

Chinese 2 4 16

Danish 1 0 1

Dutch 1 1 5

French 2 3 1

American 0 2 1

Panama 0 0 1

Portuguese 0 0 1

8 16 68

In

CHIEF SURVEYOR.

SIR WESTCOTT ABELL RESIGNS.

WORLD SHIPPING INTERESTS.

It will come as a great surprise to the shipping world to learn, as has been announced, that Sir Westcott Abell, K.B.E., has resigned the office of Chief Ship Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, and is starting in business for himself as a consultant.

Known all over the world as a ship surveyor, Sir Westcott has had a distinguished career, having occupied several important positions. Educated at the Royal Naval Engineering College, Greenwich, and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, he became, in due course a member of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors.

Afterwards he was successively appointed as Professional Secretary to the Director of Naval Construction, Instructor in Naval Architecture, and Professor of Naval Architecture in the University of Liverpool.

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Afterwards he was successively appointed as Professional Secretary to the Director of Naval Construction, Instructor in Naval Architecture, and Professor of Naval Architecture in the University of Liverpool.

Appointed in 1914.

In 1914 he was appointed Chief Ship Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, and in that capacity was responsible for the preparation of the revised rules for the construction and classification of steel ships, which have given general satisfaction.

The completion of that formidable task, for which Sir Westcott's work on the Load Line Committee eminently fitted him, leaves him now free to relinquish his official duties and to devote himself to private practice, in which his many friends will wish him all success.

He was always a notable figure at meetings of the Institution of Naval Architects. During the war Sir Westcott rendered valuable services to the country as a member of the Merchant Shipbuilding Advisory Committee and of the Admiralty Shipbuilding Council, and also as Technical Adviser to the Controller of Shipping. For these services Sir Westcott was granted the honour of K.B.E. in 1920.

ON THE ROCKS.

JAPANESE STEAMER IN NO DANGER.

Bound for Hong Kong from the North, the s.s. "Kinko Maru," of the Shiozaka Yokichi, is reported to have struck the rocks in the vicinity of Turnabout Island, south of Foochow. The accident occurred during fog.

According to the local agents, the M.B.K., no further news had been received and it was presumed in the absence of request for assistance, that the vessel was in no danger.

River Groundings.

The s.s. "Kwong Fook Cheong," which grounded recently, has been docked at Shamshui po for survey but it is not thought that serious damage has been done.

The s.s. "San Nam Hoi," which also grounded, was able to refloat yesterday and continue on her voyage to Kongmou.

The s.s. "Ichang" (China Navigation Company) returned to harbour yesterday morning after grounding near Junk Rock. She will probably be surveyed for damage at Tai Kok Dock some time today.

37 DAYS' CRUISE.

CUNARD LINER FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A 37-days' cruise to the Mediterranean began last month, when the Cunard liner "Lancastria" left Southampton on the first of her three cruises arranged for this season. The "Lancastria" will steam over 7,000 miles, visiting Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Larnaca, Haifa, Alexandria, Athens, Naples, Villefranche, Palma, and Cadiz. The route has been so arranged that passengers will be able to undertake an overland tour from Jerusalem to Cairo. Among the passengers who took part in the cruise were: Sybil Viscountess Rhondda, Lady Sadler, Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A., and Mrs. Wyllie, Rear-Admiral A. A. Ellison, C.B., Lieut-Col. Campbell Watson, D.S.O., Captain R. J. N. Watson, D.S.O., R.N. (retired), Mr. George H. Banks, D.L., J.P. (Deputy-Lieut. of the County of Lancashire) and Miss Joyce Banks, and Dr. Fuller (United States Public Health Officer at Southampton) and Mrs. Fuller.

C.P.R. MESSAGE.

"STAFF AS SHAREHOLDERS" POLICY.

MR. BEATTY'S APPRECIATION.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, cabled the following message to all officers and employees:

"In extending good wishes (for 1928), I wish to express to all ranks of the Canadian Pacific Railway my appreciation of the response to the offer recently made enabling them to take shares in the company. That response had demonstrated the faith placed in the Canadian Pacific by all who work for it, and accounts for the splendid service steadily maintained in all its branches. The growth of the company is based upon the growth and prosperity of the whole Dominion, and at this time, ten years after the declaration of the Armistice concluding the Great War, Canada seems to have fully recovered from the strain of that unparalleled conflict. We have reason, therefore, to expect that this growth will be continuous and stable. My hearty wish on behalf of both myself and the company is that the New Year may bring continued happiness and prosperity to all officers and employees."

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC. TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

SAILINGS 1927.

	Hong Kong	Sh'hai	Kobe	Y'hama	V'ver

</

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
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PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
Macedonia	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles & London
Talpoore	5,273	7th Mar.	Straita, Colombo & Bombay
Khiva	9,136	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
Kashmir	9,985	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
Karmala	9,128	24th Mar.	Marseilles & London
Mirzapore	6,715	27th Mar.	Straita, Colombo & Bombay
Mantua	10,940	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London
Kalyan	9,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
Mongolia	16,504	14th Apr.	Marseilles & London
Nagpore	5,283	21st Apr.	Marseilles & London
Morea	10,663	28th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
Kashigar	9,005	12th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
Jeyapore	5,318	19th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London
Malwa	10,980	26th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
Delta	8,007	9th June	Marseilles & London
Novara	6,986	16th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
Ranpura	10,001	23rd June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
Khyber	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
Nankin	7,656	14th July	Marseilles & London
Rawalpindi	16,619	21st July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
Kashimir	8,986	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

* Passengers to Singapore only. Limited accommodation available for 2nd class passengers from Hong Kong to London.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

Tilawa	10,600	6th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
Tai-ma	10,600	20th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
Takliwa	7,626	26th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Tanda	6,656	2nd Mar.	Manila, Port Holland, Sandakan,
St. Albans	4,500	4th Mar.	Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
Arafura	4,500	30th Mar.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Nioho, Cobu, Kalamungan, Tawoo, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

Takliwa	7,936	1st Mar.	Amoy, Shih, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
Mongolia	10,504	2nd Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
St. Albans	4,500	5th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
Shirala	7,811	9th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Onika.
Nagpore	5,233	12th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
Mantua	10,940	16th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
Lahore	5,252	19th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Onika.
Santhia	7,754	21st Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Onika & Yihama.
Takada	6,949	28th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
Morea	10,953	30th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Onika & Yokohama.
Arafura	6,000	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
Jeyapore	5,318	10th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Onika.
Talamba	6,018	11th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
Kashgar	6,005	12th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Onika.
Tilawa	16,006	21st Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
Malwa	10,950	27th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
Tanda	6,918	1st May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
Novara	6,869	8th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
Delta	7,697	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
Ranpura	16,601	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
Nankin	7,653	4th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Cabiners on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

SS. "LYCAON" Via Suez Canal 9th Mar.

SS. "CITY OF DURHAM" .. Via Suez Canal 20th Mar.

SS. "RHESUS" Via Suez Canal 6th Apr.

SS. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" .. Via Suez Canal 20th May.

SS. "CITY OF CARLISLE" .. Via Suez Canal 18th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:

THE HOUSE & SWIRE OF THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.

AND COMPANY LTD., Hong Kong.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived at Hong Kong on the M. M. "General Metzinger" from Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai on Feb. 28 included:

Mr. & Mrs. Deutz, Mr. C. Verwest, Mr. Gouraud, Mr. J. Deable Mrs. Dupont, Miss Sou-mi Cheng, Mr. S. Lee, Mr. Thesmar, Miss Sorris, Mr. L. A. Sommer, Mr. Hoffmester, Mr. & Mrs. R. Berthelot, Captain Kilbee, Miss Shuan Cheng, Dr. S. M. Yue, Mr. J. M. Wright.

DEPARTURES.

European passengers sailed from Hong Kong on the M. M. "General Metzinger" for Marseilles via Suez and ports were:—Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. H. Mou, Mr. S. K. Rutkowski, Rev. Sister Marie St. Maurice, Rev. Sister Marie St. Agnes, Miss Dorgeval, Mr. and Mrs. Buhot, Mr. J. Limage, Mr. de Follin, Commander and Mrs. R. F. Frellson, Mr. E. Boron, Rev. Father Eustacio Galvo, Rev. Father Jose Martinez.

INDO-CHINA TEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Ttau via Swatow & Shih	KWAISANG	Wed., 29th Feb. at 5 p.m.
Ttau via Swatow & Shih	HANGSANG	Sun., 4th Mar. at 7 a.m.
Ttau via Swatow & Shih	YATSHING	Wed., 7th Mar. at 7 a.m.
Kobe via Amoy, Moji &	NAMSANG	Sun., 11th Mar. at 7 a.m.
Osaka	HOPSANG	Thurs., 1st Mar. at 6 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	FOOKSANG	Fri., 9th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Sun., 11th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Singapore	YUEMSANG	Wed., 29th Feb. at Noon.

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S.S. "OAKRIDGE" 16th March.

FOR MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU.

S.S. "WEST HIXTON" 29th February

S.S. "WEST HOLBROOK" 6th March.

S.S. "LAS VEGAS" 26th March.

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In
CIRCUS
Starting
SUNDAY MARCH 4TH.

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(Established 1889)

Of PARTICULAR INTEREST TO BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONAL MEN

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38th Annual Report and
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Published by
The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
Printers & Publishers
No. 3A, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONG KONG.

Telephones Central 22 & 4641.
Cable Address: — Mail, Hongkong.

All communications should be
addressed to the Newspaper Enter-
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Advertising Agency (London),
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Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1928.

THE SPHERE OF ROTARY.

Now that Rotary has been put
upon a professional basis time
and occasion may be found to
increase the usefulness of the
movement. As it is, Rotary,
despite its motto of "Service
above Self," is essentially useful
to itself and not to others. The
charitable effort that glosses the
movement is nothing compared
with what could be accomplished
for the benefit of those now out-
side its sphere. This, however,
would involve a drastic alteration
in its constitution, taking with it
a lot of the "self" element, par-
ticularly self-complacency. The
"one man, one vocation" rule of

Rotary would have to go, for in-
stance. Many of the "grave and
reverend signors" who cling to
the movement would, of course,
object, and naturally so. But un-
til the "small town" spirit is
eliminated, a spirit which, in-
cidentally, gave life to the move-
ment, Rotary will never be what
it might be.

The young man of to-day is
outside the ranks of Rotary.
That is its fundamental fault.
As a club for men of mature age,
blessed with some degree or other
of business success, the move-
ment may have its points. But

there its usefulness ceases and a
hollowness rings through its
high-sounding ideals. At pre-
sent Rotary is isolated from the
world of things by walls of pre-
judice, suspicion and reserve, all

of its own construction. These
negative qualities, as those in the
movement well know, all help to
make it interesting. Without
them there would be no interest,

for middle age and business suc-
cess in themselves are not mat-
ters of general concern.

Before, therefore, Rotary can
accomplish all or even a part of
what it sets itself to accomplish
it must put its house in order. It
must open its ranks to the young
business man. The mature and
successful would-be exponents of
Rotary principles find it difficult

to pose as idealists—perhaps they
are too modest; at any rate their
newly-acquired role is as a rule

too much for them. Youth alone
can give the movement the power
and sincerity of purpose it so ob-
viously craves; youth alone can

turn the mighty panoply of mean-
ingless words and pettifogging

rules and regulations to good
account. The movement's sphere
of action should be so widened.
If the Rotary "bosses" will not

hear of this, if they will tolerate
no invasion of those truly relished

luncheon tables, let them pro-
ound a scheme by which

Rotarians at least get in touch

and maintain contact with the
younger and forceful and idealistic
generation. Here indeed is
good work for its professional
field-workers.

LADY JURIST.

MISS SOU-MI CHENG GOES
ABROAD.

PASSES THROUGH HERE.

Miss Sou-mi Cheng, the Nation-
alist lady jurist, passed through
Hong Kong yesterday on her mis-
sion to study politics abroad.

Miss Cheng was formerly Chief
Judge of the Shanghai District
Court. Then she was appointed
President of the Shanghai Prov-
isional Court (the old Mixed Court)
in succession to Mr. Loo Hing-yuen
(who is well known in Hong Kong),
but she declined to assume office.

Prior to sailing from Shanghai,
she went to Nanking to receive
final instructions from the National
Government. She sailed from
Shanghai on the "General Metzinger",
and passed through Hong Kong yesterday.

She is accompanied by her secre-
tary, Mr. S. Chang, and her niece,
Miss Cheng Han-ying. They are
going to Marseilles, to which Mr.
S. Lee, another official, is bound.

The young man of to-day is
outside the ranks of Rotary.
That is its fundamental fault.
As a club for men of mature age,
blessed with some degree or other
of business success, the move-
ment may have its points. But

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high-sounding ideals. At pre-
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world of things by walls of pre-
judice, suspicion and reserve, all

of its own construction. These
negative qualities, as those in the
movement well know, all help to
make it interesting. Without
them there would be no interest,

SHAMEEN IN 1927.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S REPORT.

BRITISH CONCESSION.

The report for 1927 of the Municipal Council, British Concession, Shameen, has been circulated to ratepayers. The annual meeting will be held in the British Consulate-General this afternoon.

The Council and officers are as follows:—Mr. R. K. Batchelor (chairman); Mr. W. Rowland Farmer (vice-chairman), Messrs. G. H. Bowker, G. B. Dunnett, G. A. Robinson; D.P.W. and Secretary, Mr. Chan E. Watson, M.L. Mech, E. M. Loco, E.; Superintendent of Police, Captain G. A. Clements, Reserve of Officers; Municipal Nurse, Miss Shirazee; Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. Graham Reynolds; Consulting Architect, Mr. T. Brameld, L.R.I., B.A., Architects, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

Extracts from the Council's report follow:—

Police.

The general behaviour and work of all ranks has been excellent. Although the disturbances in Canton did not affect Shameen directly, yet it called for extra duty from the Police, and all ranks, Indian and Chinese, responded willingly.

Special mention must be made of Ng Yau (Police Interpreter), Himat Khan (Indian Crown Sergeant) and Wong Yuk-san (Chinese Crown Sergeant) for their devotion to duty throughout the year.

Discipline: The discipline has been very good. Minor offence reports, 24. One dismissal for misconduct. The total number of persons dealt with was 44.

Five hundred taels of opium were confiscated and handed over to the Chinese Maritime Customs.

The present strength of the force is as follows:—Indians, 19; Chinese, 19; detectives, 2; interpreter, 1; cooks, 2. Total 43.

Fire Brigade.

Brigade strength is 12 Indian and 3 Chinese members of the Police force who receive special allowances for this work. Fires on Shameen, nil; fires on Shakeshaw, vicinity, 5.

The state of engine and hose is good.

The Census.

Non-Chinese: 1926, 427; 1927, 487. Chinese: 1926, 808; 1927, 1,094. (Total for 1927 is 1,581.)

Census returns for the year under review do not include the troops stationed on the Concession.

These have been maintained in good condition during the year with the exception of the football ground which has been kept open for troops for drilling and recreational purposes in addition to the usual football and hockey matches.

Jetties.

Both the Municipal Pier at Shameen and the Cemetery Jetty have been maintained in good repair.

Waterworks.

The machinery and plant have been maintained in good condition and repair during the year under review.

Report of Medical Officer.

The year under review has, on the whole, been a healthy one.

There have been three typhoid cases, all Japanese. One is pleased to see the increasing popularity of anti-typhoid inoculation amongst the public, which is probably the reason of the decrease in the incidence of this disease. The increase in the number of flush systems with the consequent elimination of the night-soil coolie may also be a factor both as regards typhoid and dysentery.

A few cases of dysentery, but a marked decrease on former years.

There were two severe dengue fever epidemics, when a large proportion of the population, both foreign and Chinese, were attacked. These epidemics were remarkable from the extremely severe nature of many of the cases, of greater severity than any of the former epidemics in my experience.

At times the water supply has not been quite up to the standard, to which we have been used. This has been under the careful consideration of those in charge of the waterworks, and following certain adjustments, we have every reason to hope that it will now return to its normal standard of excellence.

The Council have wisely prohibited any further flush system being connected with the waterworks as these throw a considerable strain on the plant.

The military organised an anti-mosquito campaign during the summer with marked success. The thanks of the ratepayers are particularly due to Capt. G. L. Simons, R.A.M.C., in this connection.

Municipal Nursing Home.

This has been established in part of the Victoria Hotel for just over a year.

(Continued on page 4)

DR. J. B. ADDISON.

FORMER P.C.M.O. PASSES AWAY.

DEATH AT SEYCHELLES.

The death has occurred at Seychelles of Dr. J. E. Addison, formerly Principal Civil Medical Officer of the Colony.

Dr. Addison left Hong Kong in January owing to a breakdown in health and it was hoped that he would recover sufficiently to return within the year. Dr. Addison, however, never recovered from the effects of a heart attack experienced whilst bathing at Repulse Bay last summer and gradually grew weaker.

Dr. Addison will be missed by many friends in the Colony and elsewhere to whom he had endeared himself by his unassuming and friendly nature. He came to Hong Kong early in 1924 after seventeen years at Seychelles as Assistant Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer. He was educated at St. Mary's Hospital, London, held the degrees of M.R.C.S., Eng., and L.R.C.P., London and was decorated with the M.B.E. He was 63 years of age.

CHATER WILL CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN APPEAL.

MR. JENKIN'S ARGUMENT.

Judgment was reserved at the conclusion yesterday afternoon of the second of the Appeals arising out of decisions in respect of the late Sir Paul Chater's will.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, on behalf of the Hong Kong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., argued that it was well known that the Hong Kong Finance and Investment Co., Ltd. had done no business since its incorporation and it could not be said that, as senior representative of it, Mr. Bagram was qualified under the provision of the Memorandum of the Hong Kong Land Investment Co. which stipulated that a Permanent and Managing Director should be senior representative of a firm "carrying on business" here.

Mr. Jenkin, claimed that the Hong Kong Finance and Investment Company was liable to be struck off the Register at any moment. It was defunct because it had in fact not carried on any business for over twelve months.

Counsel also claimed that words

"for the time being" found in the Memorandum of the Land Investment Co. confined the appointment of a Permanent Managing Director to those who were of the required status at the time of the death of testator and that, as Mr. Bagram was not senior representative of any firm at this time, he was in any event not qualified.

Counsel also claimed that the intention of the Company was that during Sir Paul's lifetime and after his death there should be a continuity of advice and assistance. It was never intended that an indefinite or even unlimited time could elapse in the appointment of a successor. Sir Paul, according to counsel's contention, was empowered to make one appointment and having made that one his nominations were at an end as far as the Memorandum was concerned. If that person resigned or ceased to act then the Company stopped in Judgment was reserved.

Five motor-cars were destroyed in a fire at premises belonging to Mr. H. R. Richardson, builder, at the back of Canterbury Street, Gillingham, Kent.

The junior class did pretty well

MONROE DOCTRINE.

ARGENTINE DELEGATE'S COMMENTS.

"HISTORICAL TRUTH."

Geneva, Yesterday. The League committee of arbitration and security heard an echo of the recent Pan-American congress at Havanna when the Argentine delegate drew attention to the Monroe doctrine and objected "in the interest of historical truth" to the wording of Article 21 of the Covenant which states "nothing in the Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration and regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for maintaining peace."

He described the Monroe Doctrine as an unilateral political declaration by the United States which was never explicitly approved by the other American countries. It was therefore not a regional understanding, he said, was his protest.—Reuter's American Service.

U. S. NAVY.

TIME LIMIT FOR NEW BUILDING.

Washington, Yesterday. The naval committee has eliminated the requirement that vessels should be completed within six years as many American shipyards will be unable to submit tenders for their completion within the time.—Reuter's American Service.

No Cause For Alarm.

Washington, Yesterday. Replying to a deputation of clergymen urging him to veto the naval programme if passed by the House of Representatives as it would alarm the world, President Coolidge said the programme was moderate and could not alarm other countries.—Reuter's American Service.

COMMUNIST DEPUTY.

SENTENCED FOR ACTIVITIES IN CHINA.

Paris, Yesterday. The Communist Deputy Doriot, who is held in Moscow, has been sentenced in default to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for revolutionary activities in China and Indo-China last year.—Reuter.

LORD JELLINE.

NEW PRESIDENT OF BRITISH LEGION.

London, Yesterday. Lord Jellicoe has accepted the presidency of the British Legion as the branches overwhelmingly voted their approval of the executive council's offer.—Reuter.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

YAUMATI SCHOOLBOYS BOUND OVER.

STORY OF ASSAULT.

Cross-summons for alleged intimidation, and assault and demanding money, respectively, in which two Chinese students of the Yaumati School were concerned, were heard by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

The allegation of the complainant in the first summons, was that the defendant who was defended by Mr. L. R. Andrews, brushed past the complainant whilst he and six school mates were in Waterloo Street on Thursday morning last.

When the defendant was asked what he meant by this behaviour, he was alleged to have asked the complainant to join his club. The complainant took no notice and proceeded to school. Near the school he was stopped by the defendant who invited him to go to a certain teahouse to discuss the matter.

The complainant went together with his elder brother and a friend. At the teahouse the complainant was threatened with assault unless he joined the club. Outside the teahouse the complainant was accosted by the defendant with a number of his friends.

An argument followed, and a Chinese detective arrived on the scene and took the parties to the station.

The defendant's story was that the complainant had assaulted him and demanded money from him.

Without hearing the cross-summons the Magistrate decided to bind both parties over to keep the peace.

MISS CHEE TOY.

CHINESE SINGER AT THE QUEEN'S.

LIFE'S SIDE SHOW.

At the Queen's Theatre yesterday to full houses at all performances, Miss Chee Toy, of Ziegfeld Folies fame, and daughter of the well-known magician, Ching Ling-foo, rendered charming songs, both in English and Chinese. The stage was admirably set with a black wood table and chairs, and a dull yellow screen as background.

Immediately following her splendid entertainment the chief item of the movie programme, "The Side Show of Life," was screened. Circus life and war scenes were both wonderful showing the tragedy of war, and the courage and pluck of the British soldiers. Dramatic events follow the declaration of peace. The part of the hero of the story is well taken by Ernest Torrence, splendidly supported by Anna Q. Nilsson. Other notable stars in this fine picture are Maurice Cannon, Louise Lagrange, and A. Riccardi.

AT "CHEER O."

LAST NIGHT'S SERVICE CONCERT.

A large and appreciative audience from both Services attended a very successful concert at the "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A., last night. The Misses Aileen and Doris Woods were popular with their numerous song hits which included "Sunrise," "Charmaine," "Cherie," and "Why 'yer hang around?" Miss McGill who recently returned to the Colony, sang some tuneful Scottish airs and immediately won the goodwill of the audience. An instrumental trio comprising C.P.O. Beane (violin), Mr. J. C. Grahame (cello) and Capt. Fogg (piano) performed creditably, choosing for their piece the ever popular "In a Monastery Garden." Mr. H. R. Glover, who was in fine voice, added much to the pleasure of the evening with some pleasing baritone songs. C.P.O. Beane as a tenor was heard to advantage in "Macushla."

THE GREAT LOVE.

ELEPHANTS NEVER FORGET!

"The Great Love," being shown at the World Theatre, is a comedy which features Viola Dana and Robert Agnew, the latter as a young and unsuccessful doctor in a small town who acquires fame—and much embarrassment—by tending Norma, a sick elephant. Elephants, they say, never forget. This one—a perfectly trained animal, by the way—did not forget the doctor's good service and persisted in following him about. A very laughable film, supported by an excellent Hal Roach comedy on prison life and a Paramount newsreel.

A BOMB.

PRISON FOR CHINESE POSSESSOR.

At the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday afternoon, the case was concluded in which eight Chinese are charged with the unlawful possession of a bomb at Nos. 2 and 4, Percival Street, Wan Chai, premises raided by the police for suspected communists on the night of February 11.

Seven of the accused were discharged by the Magistrate who said that there was nothing to show that three of the five men arrested in house No. 4 were ever in the neighbouring house. In the case of the other four discharged men, Mr. Lindsell said that he saw nothing in the police evidence to prove conspiracy to use the bomb.

The first accused was convicted of possession of the bomb, and sentenced to nine months' hard labour and 20 strokes of the birch.

The Shanghai "Nichi Nichi" publishes a despatch from Canton stating that the political sub-committee of the Canton Government has issued a decree cancelling the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The will is declared to be a forgery, as it was drafted by Wang Ching-wei and others at the time Sun Yat-sen was unable to write. The authorities assert that the text of the will has communistic tendencies and is harmful to the State as well as to the representatives of the deceased Kuomintang leader.

Dung Nyl-hwa, chief-of-staff and secretary to the Commander of the 8th Route Nationalist Armies, is earnestly advocating the cancellation of the will.

BRITISH DECLINE.

OF IMMIGRANTS INTO CANADA.

DOMINION ALARMED.

Citizens of the Dominion have been alarmed during the past few years by the decline of British immigration and the rapid increase in the inflow of Continental Europeans. In 1912 Canada received 364,000 immigrants, of whom 23 per cent. came from the Continent, 38 per cent. from the British Isles, and 39 per cent. from the United States. The inflow of settlers from the United States has fallen off since the war, and the British stream also has contracted. The Continental infiltration, however, has expanded rapidly.

For the first six months of the present fiscal year, April to September, a total of 109,028 people entered Canada. The percentage was Non-British, 50 per cent; British, 36 per cent; United States, 13 per cent.

The first indication of the general dissatisfaction was a resolution passed by the Anglican Synod, which met in October. A few weeks later the Women's British Immigration League issued a statement severely criticising the Government's policy. Hon. Robert Forsyth, Minister of Immigration, and himself an immigrant from Scotland, has defended his department in several speeches and in official statements issued to the press. He claims that the Government are doing everything possible to encourage British immigration. It appears that immigrants are hard to get. Unless brought out under the assisted passage scheme, whereby the British and Canadian Governments and the steamship companies co-operate to reduce the rate from \$80 to \$10, they are unable to pay their passage. The co-operation of the British Government, he adds, is becoming more difficult to obtain.

Settlement Schemes.
The Overseas Settlement Department state:—

"A statement has appeared in the press to the effect that the family settlement scheme in Canada has been discontinued by the action of the British Government. This is incorrect. The 3,000 families scheme which has been in operation since 1924 came to an end under the terms of the agreement on June 30 last. At that date about 2,500 families had been settled, and in response to a request by the British Government the Dominion Government consented to its remaining open for another year in order that the full number of families originally contemplated could be provided for, the British Government continuing its contribution at the rate of £300 per family.

In addition several new family settlement schemes were negotiated with representatives of the Dominion Government during the summer. As a result the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have recently completed agreements to provide for the settlement on farms of 500 new migrant families in each of those provinces within a period of six years. The province of Manitoba still has a similar scheme dealing with 200 families under its consideration. In each of these cases the contribution from British funds will be the same as the contribution made under the old 3,000 families scheme—namely, an advance of £300 for the purchase of stock and equipment.

Under a further scheme the Home and Dominion Governments have agreed to make available jointly the sum of £1,000,000 for the settlement on farms of their own boys who have gone out to Canada under assisted passage schemes. The loan will become available when the boys have reached the age of 21 and have themselves saved £100. This scheme will be in operation for ten years.

Apart from land settlement schemes, the two Governments of course are still operating the assisted passage agreement under which a migrant is able to get to the eastern ports of Canada for £2. Towards this scheme the Secretary of State contributes in cash an average of about £11 in each case, while the Dominion Government contributes 23 1/2%, and supplies the necessary after-care.

During his forthcoming visit to Ottawa the Secretary of State will no doubt take opportunity of fully discussing settlement problems with the Dominion authorities, and will explore the possibility of arranging fresh land settlement schemes and of increasing the inflow of British settlers by other means.

The German explorer, Dr. Fitcher, concerning whom alarmist reports emanating from Peking have been circulated, has been located a hundred miles to the north of Lhasa. He joined an American party headed by the missionary, Mr. Plymire, from Kansu (north-west China). The joint parties were expected to reach Lhasa, in Kansu, in a month.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

EVE OF BETTER TIMES.

When it is stated that according to figures issued by the Ministry of Labour there are over 21 per cent. idle workers in the shipbuilding industry, it is difficult to realise that even this figure shows a very considerable improvement upon the state of the industry at the beginning of last year. It is nevertheless the fact that both British shipowning and shipbuilding are making a good recovery, and though the progress is exceedingly slow, there are good hopes that we are on the eve of better things. Shipping is the handmaiden of industry (the "Journal of Commerce and Shipping" remarks), reflecting fairly accurately the state of general trade, so that its gradual recovery may be taken as a good augury for the future progress of industry as a whole.

Fewer Idle Ships.

It is satisfactory to note that to-day there are fewer idle ships, though in far too many instances they are kept employed at rates which give little promise of great profits. During the past year a large amount of tonnage left the yards of our shipbuilders, largely in excess of the amount of tonnage that has been discarded as obsolete, or unsuitable, but shipowners have had the courage to make preparations for the better times which they hope are coming along, and the only disquieting reflection is that new orders are rather scarce, and do not at present give promise of a sufficiency of work for our shipbuilders.

New Ships.

It is, however, the fact that some of our shipyards have done reasonably well in the matter of orders for new ships. Mention was made the other day of the favourable position of Clyde shipbuilders in this respect, for there work can be found at most of the yards which will keep them going well into the second half of the present year, and some others will be able to keep going on new orders well into the new year. But much more is wanted if the shipbuilding industry is to recover from its present inability to reduce the heavy percentage of unemployed shipyard workers. One important sign of the times is that an increasing number of owners of tramp tonnage are in the market for new vessels, even though there has been a slight rise in costs.

Building Great Liners.

Though the building of great liners, and their addition to the Mercantile service, make a stronger appeal to public sentiment, it is on the less spectacular work of building general cargo steamers that our shipbuilders mainly rely to keep the shipyards going. That the owners of these are looking forward with hope to the new year is proved by the very sensible acceleration in the demand for new vessels which has come from that service, so that there appears to be a reasonable prospect that both the shipowner and the shipbuilder will make good in the year that is before them.

Great Britain's Position.

It must not be forgotten that despite the evil times through which we have passed, Great Britain is still the sea carrier of the world, and is not likely to let that position be wrested from her.

The feature of last year's shipbuilding was the great amount of motor tonnage constructed, and it is also to be noted that of the tonnage at present under construction in the world, more than half is intended to be fitted with internal-combustion machinery. Great Britain's share is not so great as might be desired, but it is interesting to report that British shipowners control nearly half the motor tonnage of the world. We made a very late start, but we are in a fair way of proving that we are by no means out of the running.

Proportion of Tankers.

Another feature of the year's shipbuilding work was the large proportion of tankers that have been launched for the great oil companies, though it appears very evident that this market is fairly well supplied now, as new orders are not being given so freely. The report which has just been issued by the widely-known firm of brokers, Messrs. H. E. Moss and Co., states that there is an increasing demand for second-hand tonnage, and that prices are firmer than a year ago. Here, again, is another straw which indicates how the wind is setting. For it certainly shows a faith which is distinctly encouraging to those optimists who are looking forward to a healthy increase of activity in all industries during the year. It may be slow, but we hope in all sincerity that it may be sure.

Meetings.

March 6—Meeting of lady helpers of the "Cheer O" canteen, Chater Rd., in Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

March 10—Thirty-second yearly meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., 2, Lower Albert Road, noon.

March 16—Thirty-ninth general meeting of the H.K. Electric & Co., Ltd., Company's offices, P. & O. Bldg., noon.

Miscellaneous.

To-day—Mrs. Russell-Brown distributes prizes and certificates at the Diocesan Girls' School, Kowloon, 5 p.m.

March 1—Ladies' Night at the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, 9 p.m.

March 1—Hong Kong Technical Institute reopens on this date.

March 1—Annual dinner of members of St. David's Society, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant cancelled.

March 3—Chinese Y.M.C.A. & Y.W.C.A. with Chinese Medical Assn. hold health campaign at Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Bridges St., 7 p.m.

March 5—H.E. the Governor formally opens King's College, Bonham Rd., 3 p.m.

March 5—Mr. R. C. Tredwell, U.S. Consul-General in H.K. lectures on "Personal Experiences in Russian Turkestan" at Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.

March 5—Distribution of prizes at St. Paul's Institute, Causeway Bay, by Lady Cholmondeley, 5 p.m.

March 6—Annual Inspection of St. John Ambulance Brigade by H.E. the Governor, Murray Parade ground, 6.15 p.m.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "The Side Show of Life."

To-day—World Theatre; at 5.15 & 9.20 "The Great Love"; at 2.30 & 2.15, Chinese Drama "The Romance of a Star."

To-day—Star Theatre; "Fascinating Youth."

To-day—Star Theatre; Dancing display by the Pupils of Miss V. Capell, 9.15 p.m.

March 1—Dance at Cheer 'O. Y.M.C.A., at 7.30 p.m.

March 2—Musical evening at Cheer 'O, Y.M.C.A., at 7.30 p.m.

March 1—Queen's Theatre; "The Scarlet Letter."

March 1—World Theatre; "The Confession of a Queen."

March 1—Star Theatre; "Introduce Me."

March 4—World Theatre; "Muntrap."

March 4—Star Theatre; "The Whole Town's Talking."

March 4—Queen's Theatre; "The Crown of Lies."

March 6—Star Theatre; "Altars of Desire."

March 8—Musicals at Helena May Institute.

March 8—World Theatre; "Drusilla With A Millions."

March 8—Star Theatre; "The Little Irish Girl."

Sports.

To-day—Whist Drive Cheer 'O, Y.M.C.A., at 7 p.m.

March 3—"American" lawn tennis tournament (mixed doubles) for members of the Ladies' Recreation Club, 2.30 p.m.

March 3—Panline Hunt steeple-chases (Spring meeting).

March 6—R. H. K. Golf Club (Ladies' Section) medal competition.

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WEDNESDAY, 29th February at 9.15 p.m.

Part of the Proceeds to be given to the

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Dress Circle \$3. Stalls \$3.

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Hong Kong, 1st February, 1928.

LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Paris, Feb. 28.—French imports for January totalled 4,123,000,000 and exports 4,016,000,000 francs.—Hauss.

To-morrow is St. David's Day and the local St. David's Society will lay a wreath at the Cenotaph at 11 a.m.

Singapore, Feb. 28.—The Royal Air Force Flying Boats have arrived to undergo an overhaul before leaving for Australia in the middle of May.—Reuter.

Mr. Frank Austin, Hong Kong manager of Messrs. S. J. David & Co., has gone on business to Shanghai. He sailed yesterday on the "President Taft."

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 28.—Twelve fatalities occurred in severe floods in the southern part of the city yesterday. Following heavy rain water poured down from the hills turning the streets into torrents.—Reuter.

Paris, Feb. 28.—It is stated that Spain will return to the League of Nations at the September Session. This follows on the reported Franco-Spanish Agreement regarding the administration of Tangier.—Reuter.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Governor-General of the Philippines, left Hong Kong yesterday to take up his new position, many Government officials and others assembling at the pier where Mr. Stimson embarked for the s.s. "President McKinley."

Falling from the second floor of No. 23, Main Street, West Point, yesterday afternoon, a Chinese received serious injuries from which he died at the Government Civil Hospital soon after admission. In his fall the man struck a pedestrian who was injured in the head.

A Musical will be given at the Helena May Institute on Thursday, March 8, at 5.30 p.m. The following will take part—Mrs. Sanger, Miss Dunbar, Mr. John Braga and Mr. Bowes-Smith. Tables for ten must be booked by Wednesday afternoon at the latest.—Advt.

A narrow escape from being electrocuted was the experience of a Chinese pedestrian in Morrison Hill Road, Happy Valley. The current leaked out from a petrol fountain. A Chinese constable quickly went to the rescue and managed to switch off the electricity.

Captain Kilbee, Dr. S. M. Yue and Mr. J. M. Wright arrived in Hong Kong yesterday from the "General Metzinger" from Shanghai. Among those who joined the ship here were Mr. J. Limage (of Messageries Maritimes) and Mr. Howard Phillips who is going down to Saigon.

Comdr. G. B. Hartford, D.S.O., R.N. (retired), who is probably best known as Adjutant of the Hong Kong Police Reserve until a few weeks ago, left the Colony yesterday bound for Home with Mrs. Hartford. They sailed on the "President Taft" for San Francisco and are travelling over America and then across the Atlantic.

The steam yacht "Gutta Sack" which was originally intended for a destroyer, but was adapted to pleasure purposes at the end of the war, is about to proceed to the Mediterranean. She was converted to a yacht for Major Keswick, who made a tour in her round the world. She now is owned by the Duke of Westminster, who is leaving in her.

Intimidation among workers in the various mills in the Settlement and elsewhere in Shanghai continues despite the efforts of the police and Chinese soldiery to apprehend the intimidators and stamp out the evil. As the result of the activities of agitators and intimidators 450 male and 750 female workers stopped work at a Japanese jute mill at 64, Robinson Road.

Whilst the s.s. "Fatshan" was on a voyage to Canton on Monday, a Chinese steerage passenger jumped into the harbour in an attempt to commit suicide. The alarm was raised immediately, the boat was stopped, but without assistance the man in the water, who apparently had changed his mind, swam back to the boat and was hauled on board none the worse for his immersion.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister at Peking, was the guest of honour at a dinner last night at the Chinese Merchant's Club on his return to the Colony from Canton by H.M.S. "Taranata." The hosts for the evening were the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Sir Shao-sen Chow and the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotek.

The aero-postal service between France and South America will be opened on March 1.

Mr. N. M. Currie of Messrs. Davie, Bong & Co., Ltd. has gone to Shanghai, sailing yesterday on the "President Taft."

Two cases of enteric fever (typhoid), both Chinese from the city registration district, were notified to the Medical Officer of Health yesterday.

His Honour Sir Peter Grain, Judge of the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, who is now sitting on the Hong Kong Appeal Court, has been elected President of St. George's Society, Shanghai.

With Mrs. Hornell and Miss N. Hornell, Mr. E. B. C. Hornell of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. left Hong Kong on the "President Taft" yesterday, on transfer to Shanghai.



Miss Pearl Smiddy, daughter of the Minister of the Irish Free State to the United States, and Mrs. Timothy Smiddy, whose engagement to Maj. Alfonso Reyes, of the Spanish Army, has just been announced. The wedding will take place in the near future at Fox Rock, the home of the Minister near Dublin, Ireland.

Mr. H. W. Robertson and Mr. N. S. Brown, principals of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, were both on the "President Taft" which sailed from Hong Kong yesterday. They are bound for Shanghai. Mr. Robertson is accompanied by Miss M. Robertson.

General Li Chai-sum, chairman of the Canton Provincial Government, is to be the guest of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at dinner at the South China restaurant (China Building roof garden), at 7 p.m. on Saturday, March 3, during the General's official visit to Hong Kong.



London, Eng.—The latest likeness of Vera Countess Cathcart, who recently was bequeathed \$2,600 a year by the late Earl Cathcart, who divorced her in 1922, naming the Earl of Crayon. Countess Cathcart was denied admission to the United States in 1928 on the grounds of moral turpitude, but was later admitted.

Among the passengers on the "President Taft" when she sailed from Hong Kong yesterday were Mr. E. Weber, manager of the National Aniline and Chemical Corporation, going to Shanghai on business; Mr. M. Yasuhara, secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; Mr. S. C. Lethbridge, assistant Customs Inspector of the U. S. Government, bound for Los Angeles; Mr. W. T. Alexander, Palmolive Soap Co., going to Shanghai; Admiral Luigi Miraglia of the Italian Navy, also bound for Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Yung; Miss Remedios; Mrs. Dorothy Parker; Mr. J. P. Chapman; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gandy; Mr. and Mrs. Chan-sam.

Ladies' Night will be observed at the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, to-morrow. The programme opens at 9 p.m.

Lists of special and common jurors of Hong Kong have been issued in the "Government Gazette" (extraordinary).

New York, Feb. 28.—The death is announced of the Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, late presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—Reuter's American Service.

Mr. F. McD. Courtney, sub-manager of the Hong Kong office of the National City Bank of New York, with Mrs. Courtney, sailed from Hong Kong yesterday on the "President Taft." They are going home on holiday and are travelling via America.

Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, A. D. Bell, Stirling Fessenden, K. Fukushima, T. Funatsu, B. C. M. Johnston, W. P. Lambe, V. G. Lyman, and J. J. Paterson are considered elected to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, Shanghai, as their names (nine) were the only ones nominated.

Mr. B. H. Brown, Mr. P. W. Spalding and Mrs. M. H. Johnson were among the Hong Kong passengers on the "President McKinley" when she sailed for Manila yesterday. Through passengers, besides those in the party of Governor-General Stimson of the Philippines, were Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Dallas.

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Joseph Addison, C.M.G., Counsellor of His Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Riga, Riga, and Kovno. Mr. Addison in 1908 was appointed acting Second Secretary at Peking, and served there for three years.

"As a body the police forces of this country deserve and have earned the admiration of the world," stated Sir William Johnson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, in a message of Christmas greeting to the police forces of England and Wales. "As Home Secretary," he continues, "I am responsible to Parliament for the efficient administration of the police forces of Great Britain, and it is one of my responsibilities of which I am most proud."

As reported, yesterday, a Chinese passenger arriving in the Colony on board the s.s. "President McKinley" was arrested for the unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition. He was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy, and pleaded that he was ignorant of local regulations and did not know that it was necessary to get a licence for the firearm. A fine of \$200 was imposed with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

A Chinese who was arrested in Shanghai recently after he had been caught in the act of stealing a handbag from a foreign lady named Mrs. I. Smith, during the remand, confessed to another robbery committed some time ago. This robbery dated back to December 13, 1927, when a Portuguese seaman, named Jono Richard Das Santas, was attacked by a gang of robbers and relieved of a considerable sum in cash and valuables. Two of the gang were arrested and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for this offence but the others were not captured. One of these was the accused before the Provincial Court last week when he denied having confessed to the robbery of the Portuguese and said that he had been tortured to make the confession. A further remand of the case was ordered.

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HOME FOOTBALL.

TWO MATCHES IN MID-WEEK.

RANGERS' VICTORY.

London, Yesterday.
In division III. (northern section) of the Football, Lengue, Rochdale defeated, Rotherham by two goals to one.

In division I. of the Scottish League, Rangers beat Queen's Park by four goals to nil—Router. The respective tables now stand:—

Division III. (North)

Goals. P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Bradford ... 30 20 8 2 80 31 48

Doncaster ... 29 18 4 7 64 31 40

Tranmere ... 28 15 6 7 70 43 36

Stockport ... 28 15 5 8 56 38 35

Southport ... 29 15 3 11 52 46 33

Wrexham ... 29 15 3 11 47 46 33

Bradford C. ... 29 11 10 8 62 45 32

Durlington ... 28 14 4 10 59 41 32

Accrington ... 30 12 8 10 65 51 32

Lincoln ... 30 14 4 11 57 57 32

Halifax ... 29 14 9 9 56 47 31

Hartlepool ... 30 15 5 14 62 52 32

New Brighton ... 30 10 6 11 46 43 26

Sheffield ... 29 9 8 13 51 58 26

Bolton ... 29 9 7 13 49 49 25

Craws ... 29 8 7 14 56 56 23

Washington ... 30 7 7 16 51 50 21

Durham ... 30 8 5 17 40 60 21

Nelson ... 28 8 3 17 52 85 19

Barrow ... 30 6 6 18 37 75 18

Wigan ... 30 6 6 18 37 75 18

Scottish League. Goals. P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Rangers ... 29 20 5 3 87 30 45

Motherwell ... 30 19 6 5 77 34 44

Celtic ... 29 17 8 4 71 27 42

Hearts ... 30 18 4 8 82 41 40

St. Mirren ... 30 16 6 9 59 59 36

Partick ... 29 14 5 10 69 59 33

Aberdeen ... 30 14 4 12 55 54 32

Kilmarnock ... 29 12 8 9 55 53 32

Falkirk ... 29 12 5 12 65 53 32

Cowdenbeath ... 29 12 7 10 49 51 31

St. Johnstone ... 30 11 11 7 67 54 30

Hibernians ... 29 10 7 12 64 52 27

Dundee ... 30 11 4 15 61 69 26

Queen's Park ... 9 6 15 64 63 24

Airdrie ... 30 7 10 13 43 60 24

Clyde ... 29 8 5 10 36 62 21

Bo'ness ... 29 9 3 17 39 69 21

Hamilton ... 29 8 4 17 60 65 20

Raith ... 27 6 5 16 43 74 17

Dunfermline ... 30 3 3 24 33 100 9

SHIELD TIE.

CLUB'S KICK AND RUSH METHODS.

KOSHIES' TWO "GOALS."

Although the 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers twice put the net into their opponents' goal yesterday, they were beaten by two goals to nil in the postponed second round of the H.K.F.A. Shield (senior division). They met the Hong Kong Football Club who concentrated on "kick and rush"—and the tactics paid.

Twice in the second half the ball entered the Club's net. On the first occasion, Campbell of the Koshies dropped the ball inches in front of the goal and Toal rushed it in, but he was ruled to have used his hand in so doing. The second time Stock banged the ball past Rodger (the Club gongie) but the whistle for off-side had gone long before. In the first half, Davey failed with a penalty against the Club.

Scott scored for the winners in the first half. After the change of ends, Taylor clinched the issue by adding the second.

Both sides were at full strength in this match, which was played on the Club's ground at the Valley.

The winners meet Kowloon F.C. in the semi-final, at Sookumpoo, next Saturday.

FLAT RACING.

H.K. JOCKEY CLUB EXTRA MEETINGS.

DATES FOR THE SEASON.

Hong Kong will have ten more days of flat racing in 1928, according to the provisional programme of the Jockey Club.

The first extra meeting was held last Saturday. Dates have been chosen for seven more meetings, three of which will be two-day affairs. Extra meeting dates follow:—

2nd: March 17.
3rd: April 7 and 9.
4th: May 26 and 28.
5th: June 23.
6th: October 6 and 8.
7th: November 10.
8th: December 1.

NEW HEAVYWEIGHT.

BRITISH "OFFICE BOY" THE NEXT HOPE?

MYSTERY OF INDENTITY.

From England comes the claim of discovery of a new boxing heavyweight with championship possibilities. It is an old story, but one to which an Englishman will ever lend sympathetic ear.

The identity of the latest British aspirant is a closely guarded secret. Just why this should be necessary is not quite clear. Perhaps his backers fear that some third rate American fighter will up and snap him horizontal before he has been properly exploited. It is barely possible that they consider this a secrecy useful from a publicity point of view.

The newcomer is a former office boy. That much, and a little more has been learned about him. Recently he was promoted to be a junior "clerk" in a city office.

Not Yet Twenty.

This potential champion is not yet 20. He has been boxing for several years, however, and recently stopped three amateurs in a single evening.

During the lunch hour in the City, several boxers of repute hide themselves to the offices in which the junior clerk is employed and all descend to a basement, where the gloves are produced and the fun begins.

The youngster, it is said, (and this couldn't all be publicity chatter, could it?) takes on the others, one after another, each tiring rapidly under the strenuous attack of "Kid X." One 217 pound heavyweight is said to be unable to stay more than two rounds with our hero.

Easy First Victory.

"Kid X" got his start in this same basement, when only an office boy. A clerk made some slighting remark which the humble office boy resented, and the pair went downstairs to fight it out with the mauls. It was an easy first victory for "Kid X." His firm promoted him, and apparently intends to continue to do so. Jimmy J. Johnston, who doesn't care what he says as long as his name is spelled right, professes to believe that when Phil Scott returns to New York next year the Hackney Wick fire ladder can be made into a first rate fighter.

But it might be well to have Phil take on that mysterious office boy in the meantime.

THE MARATHON.

ANNUAL RACE AT KOWLOON ON MARCH 5.

Entries close-to-morrow for the annual Kowloon Marathon which will be run at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, March 5. Competitors should be at St. Andrew's Church Hall at 4 p.m. Prizes given by Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. W. S. Bailey and Mr. E. Cock, M.B.E., will be presented at the conclusion.

Officials are as follows:—Starter, Mr. W. S. Bailey; Judges, Rev. W. Walton Rogers, Captain R. D. Thomas, Mr. P. Sands; Timekeepers, Mr. J. H. Hunt, O.B.E., Mr. J. W. Baldwin, Mr. P. White, Mr. R. Baldwin; Medical Officer, Dr. J. Durran.

St. Andrew's Boy Scouts Troop will be on duty along the route.

BILLIARDS INTERPORT.

Information has been received from Shanghai about the forthcoming Portuguese interport billiards match which is to be played in Hong Kong, some particulars of which were given a few days ago. The Shanghai Portuguese team travels on the "Empress of Asia" (Leave Shanghai March 13 and return March 27) and may include:

G. M. P. Remedios, F. A. Alvares, S. Rivero, A. M. Souza, J. Medina, L. R. Barrera, V. F. Pereira, J. C. de Britto (manager), A. de S. Braga (coach and scorer).

Hong Kong and Shanghai have each won once.

BASEBALL BATS.

THE AVERAGE PLAYER CHERISHES THEM.

HUNG UP.

The professional ball-player gives nearly as much attention to his bats as an artist to his brushes. Except the pitchers, usually poor hitsmiths, the average player will tell you his bat makes his bank account.

During the winter, it is safe to say the prominent swatters of both major circuits have from a dozen to twenty pieces of second-growth ash hanging in their basements. The bats are not seasoned to suit many players when they come from the factory.

Sam Crawford probably started the custom of seasoning bats. When he played with Detroit, he used to soak a score in oil during the off-months. When it came to judging ash in bats, Crawford was the connoisseur of the major leagues. One glance at the run of the grain, and Sam could give an accurate appraisal of the driving power.

Now and then he would trade bats, and he was never known to get the worse of the bargain. Sam spent almost as much time conditioning his bats as he did shaping them.

Crawford was still obsessed by the bat bug after his retirement, and invented the only laminated bat to reach the market. "Babe" Ruth introduced it with telling effect, and it was gaining rapidly in favour when it was discovered a two-piece bat was discredited by the rules.

Various models are named after great batters who use them. Some players attach pet names to their clubs. Jim Delehanty, the great batter of the old days, allowed to his favourite bat as "Betsey." It is common to hear bats called such names as "Bertha" and "Big Boy."

Players usually order a dozen at once. Out of that number, a player considers himself lucky if he finds two or three he can use regularly. When he gets a bat of exceptional driving force, he calls it a "piece of iron," and treasures it.

I recall one incident which somewhat upset the players' illusions about bats. Several years ago the Detroit Club went east to meet the Yankees. Our baseball baggage, including our bats, was lost.

The Yankee manager met the emergency in part by allowing us to wear the Yankees' travelling uniforms. We wore the shirts inside out to hide the letters "N.Y."

The generosity of the Yankee manager ceased when it came to bats. We were allowed only three of their practice bats. To make the situation worse, one of the Yanks' star pitchers headed for the rubber, and the entire team was laughing at our plight. Our gang were red with anger, but they gamely sailed in with three bats and won the game. They knocked star out of the box.

GOLF.

ASTONISHING HAPPENINGS RELATED.

The day Bobby Jones and Willie Macfarlane engaged in their play-off for the national open championship at the Worcester Country Club was blistering hot. The great amateur and the star professional finished their four rounds of play with a score of 291. Bobby was an overwhelming favourite to win.

At the end of nine holes Willie led by one stroke. He picked up another at the short tenth, where Jones landed his tee shot in a trap. They halved the next three, and then Bob pulled the shot that surprised and thrilled me more than anything I have seen in years of competitive golf.

His second on the fourteenth hole left him ninety yards off the green. Macfarlane was well on some twenty feet from the pin, and almost certain to get his par four. It looked as though Bob might lose one and possibly two shots to the professor from Oak Ridge. The loss of those shots there would almost certainly beat him.

Bobby took his niblick, and played a careful and dainty shot. The ball hit just short of the cup, and rolled in, giving him a birdie. Macfarlane got his four, but his lead had been cut to one. Instead of increasing to three, Jones halved things with another birdie on the seventeenth.

In the extra eighteen holes that afternoon Bobby piled up a four stroke lead on the first nine holes, but Will came back with a wonderful 83 to win out at the finish of the most remarkable play-off in golfing history.—Cyril Walker.

The Welsh boxers who will take part in the fly-weight championship belt competition are young Jim Driscoll (Ferndale), Wyndham Blake (Penygraig), Jerry O'Neill (Morristown), T. Samuels (Treherne), Frank Kestrell (Cardiff), George Williams (Bedwas), and Terence Morgan (Newport).

The Welsh boxers who will take part in the fly-weight championship belt competition are young Jim Driscoll (Ferndale), Wyndham Blake (Penygraig), Jerry O'Neill (Morristown), T. Samuels (Treherne), Frank Kestrell (Cardiff), George Williams (Bedwas), and Terence Morgan (Newport).

TINNED STOCKINGS.

HOW THE GOLDEN SHEEN IS PRODUCED.

DOG RACING POSSIBLE ANYWHERE.

SPORT TO GO ON.

Oakland, California.—This is the story of a man who "went to the dogs" and came back with close to a million dollars.

It is the story of George Sawyer, Oakland sportsman, who with the late O. P. Smith of Chicago literally "pulled a tin rabbit" out of his hat in 1919 and started greyhound coursing at Emeryville, California.

Sawyer, who is in Oakland today, and with Mrs. O. P. Smith holds full patent rights to the electrically propelled tin rabbit that excites greyhounds into chasing around a circular track, announces that the sport has become international.

He is to-day in receipt of an invitation from promoters at Wembley stadium in England who want Sawyer's company to build a coursing track there.

Inquiries have also come to Sawyer from Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and Copenhagen.

Otto Wohlauf, Tulsa, Oklahoma track builder, will go to England for Sawyer soon to instruct the English in construction of the track and the set-up of the "tin rabbit."

As Sawyer and Mrs. Smith hold full patent rights, royalties come in steady stream.

Outlaw Tracks.

Outlaw tracks have sprung up all over the country but Sawyer's agents have foisted out nearly every one and either made them quit or join the association and pay the royalties.

In Chicago during the Dempsey-Tunney training period, Sawyer's track was running full blast and packing the crowds in.

Sawyer closed the track at Emeryville only when the gendarmes from the district attorney's office pointed to Sawyer's interests with the finger of suspicion after noticing patrons using the finger betting system.

From Oakland he went to Tulsa, and since there are tracks in close to a dozen large Eastern cities.

Here's the way the greyhound racing business works: The hounds, all classed as to speed, are enclosed in compartments at one end of the track. Then the tin rabbit is started around the track. It whirls around, gaining momentum, making considerable clatter which attracts the attention of the hounds. The second time it whirls by the hound compartment a trap door springs up and the race is on. The tin rabbit whirls on and on, leaping and bounding as though alive, and the dogs, running in lanes, shoot up the track a mile a minute. There are races for all classes—pups and champions. As soon as a dog has won a number of starts he is advanced to a faster field.

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FASHIONS AND FANCIES

THE ROBE DE STYLE ENTERS UPON ANOTHER POPULAR SEASON.

Long Hooped Skirts and Those in Short Lengths Will Dominate the Evening Mode. All Fabrics Are Seen in These Bouffant Frocks.



Last season saw what was considered the height of the bouffant model. The robe de style had a vogue of its own that was quite enviable and many smart and extremely interesting appearances were witnessed because of the vogue of this type of gown. Now the word has gone around that Paris is again stressing this model in its interpretations of all that is new and desirable.

There are to be many types of robe de style exhibited. They are to appear in all fabrics, colours and designs.

One of the most unusual and apparently most popular-to-be gowns of this period type is of black net. Its simplicity is its marked feature. Unusual effects are created by the uneven hemlines which may tip at either side, back or front. The bodices are usually very simple in their cut but may emphasize an oddly cut neckline. A great bow of contrasting ribbon is often used as an interesting part of the gown. It is usually artistically perched on the left hip.

The robe de style traditionally has a long skirt, but this year an exaggeratedly widened effect on the skirt, which, strangely enough, is short and almost shows the knees. Taffeta used in these wide but short gowns is decidedly effective. The waists show more unusual lines, too, in the deep V-cut both front and back and others with bandings of metallic cloth lending a smart note. Flowers at the waistline may either mass themselves into a huge posy or may cascade into an interesting treatment. Hoops are used generally in these very bouffant gowns.

Moire, too, will share in the season's list of robe de styles. It creates one of the simplest as well as most dignified of the formal gowns. The waists are bound to be snugly fitted with a shaped peplum, also flat, over the stiffly scalloped full skirt. A bertha of lace may point the drooping shoulder neckline and feature a prim little bow for ornamentation at one shoulder—in a contrasting colour.

Velvet, however, is a marked favourite in all types of evening gowns and will be greatly noticed in all colours. It lends itself well to combinations, too, and so will be found playing an extremely important role in the formal as well as informal mode. It is particularly effective in the bouffant lines.

Laces, which are always effective in formal gowns, are particularly desirable in the bouffant gown. In tiered effects they are quaintly appealing. Black Chantilly lace is especially successful when used in tiers and over a slip of black satin or taffeta if all black be desired, or over silver or shell pink if contrast and lighter tones are to be introduced. Pale pink is always an effective combination with black and when used in no other way may be found successful in the large bow of soft silk that is used at the left side of the waist.

Nets, too, are much favoured. They are particularly effective in the somewhat shaggy hemlines that delight in uneven point. These are lovely in the very long dress of true period inspiration.

Spangled and jewelled effects on net and lace backgrounds are both new and appealing. They lend a sparkle that is joyous to these quaintly beautiful gowns.

Billy Dove, in the First National film "American Beauty," wears a bouffant gown of extreme loveliness. It is of white Chantilly over layers of crinoline lace and sparkling with silver thread embroidery, very wide and long of skirt, snug of waist and simply trimmed with silver girdle that is narrow and distinctive and caught in front by a circle of diamonds. A large flower at the left shoulder and pearls are the only other adornments permitted.

PARIS NOTES.

Georgette For Evening Wear.

Notwithstanding the introduction of any number of new materials in the models, of the present collections, georgette apparently remains the prime favourite for gowns intended for informal wear, both for day and evening. As a matter of fact, the popularity of this material has increased rather than declined during the past two seasons, and we find it used in nearly all the current collections for the gowns of many of the street ensembles in place of crepe de Chine and the lighter woolen materials. It is a very practical material, as it does not crush easily, and if it does get wrinkled, the creases soon shake out; it is soft and becoming and falls in graceful folds when draped, and it wears extremely well.

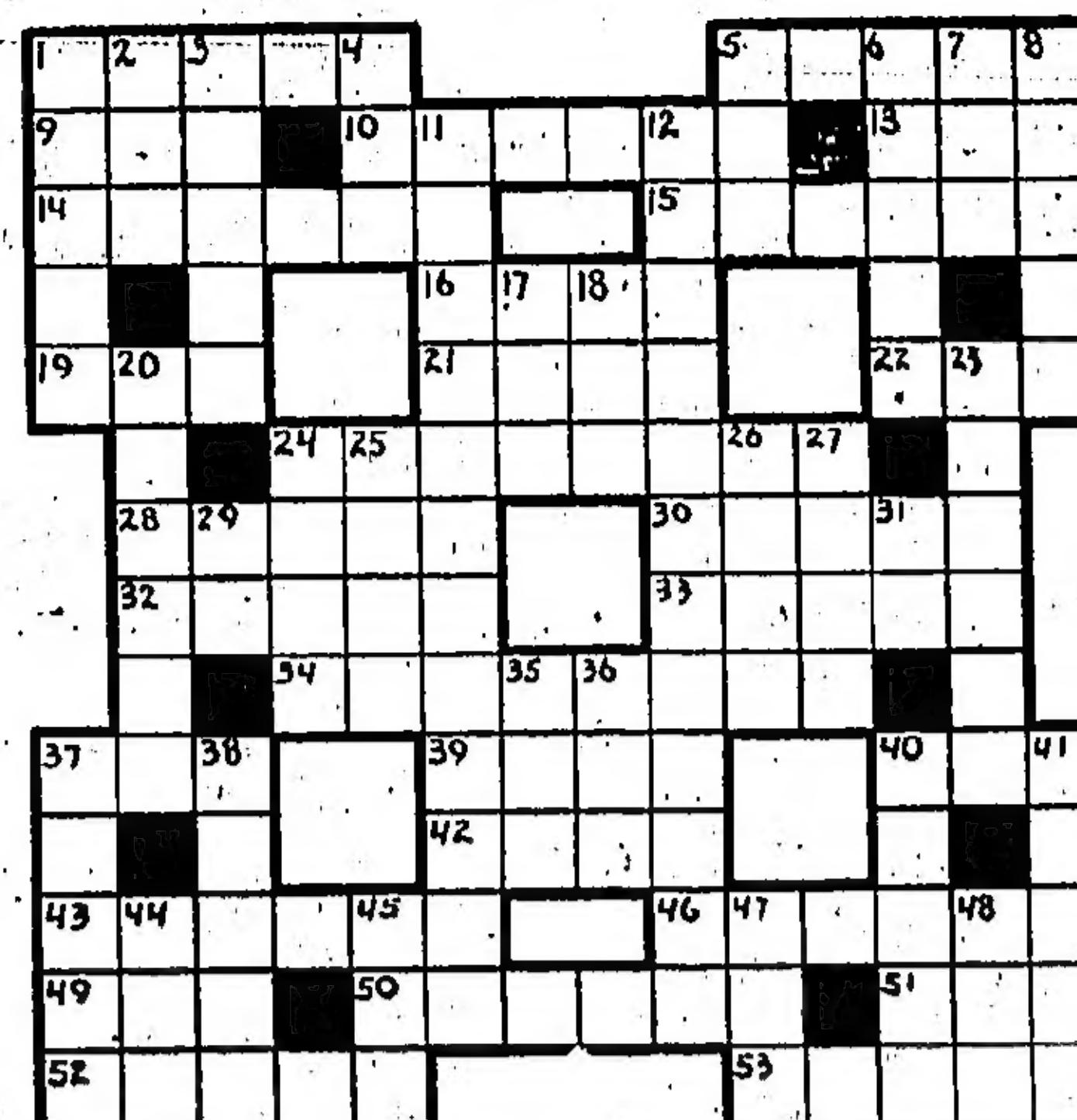
Georgette is used for any number of charming frocks in the current collection of Miler Scours, in black, beige, navy blue, and several shades of brown and green. These frocks are very simple in cut, following closely the lines of the slim silhouette. Several have skirts composed of flat bands with edges cut in little scallops or

square indentations. There is one in beige georgette on the skirts of which are three groups of narrow bands with the square cutting on the lower edge, and another of bottle-green in the same material with six finely-scalloped bands on the skirt and a long jupon of beige and green on the side of the otherwise plain bodice. The evening frocks of georgette in this collection are especially attractive; there is one in nasturtium yellow with six bias flounces on the skirt and a bunch of shaded nasturtiums on the shoulder and another in Nile green which has a two-tiered skirt with a graceful draping at the side and a straight jacket-like bodice.

A frock from the Maison Yteb, is characteristic of the georgette frocks of this designer. Simple in line, the hand of the artist is seen in the graceful drapery. The sleeve is on the order of the raglan, and the two wide bands seen in the front of the bodice are repeated in the back and crossed at the waistline. There is also an evening frock in this collection of the same deep orange shade which is made with a full draped skirt which is turned under, Turkish fashion. An evening frock in a paler yellow has a plain, slightly bloused bodice, and

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



© THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE

HORIZONTAL

- 1-What is straw put about plants to protect the roots?
- 2-A serpent.
- 3-To reflect as in a mirror.
- 4-A number.
- 5-Costume.
- 6-A Brazilian coin.
- 7-What is that which makes up the substance of material things?
- 8-Pertaining to Etna (volcano).
- 9-Prefix, Agnaf.
- 10-To comprehend.
- 11-Ones of the three giant Norse goddesses deciding the destinies of man and gods.
- 12-An epoch.
- 13-What are judges of the Supreme Court called?
- 14-What is the juice from cooked meat?
- 15-In what mission building, San Antonio, Tex., did a massacre take place in 1857?
- 16-A cooper's plane.
- 17-Ascends.
- 18-What great cotton port is in Georgia?
- 19-Not principal or main.
- 20-A portion of any surface.

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 21-What ancient town in Phocis, Greece, was famous for its oracle of Apollo?
- 22-A king of the English?
- 23-Full of branches.
- 24-Born (French).
- 25-To skip lightly.
- 26-What is a specific rhythmic arrangement of words?
- 27-The Greek spirit of blame and mockery.
- 28-Girl's name.
- 29-What was the name of the stream of Oblivion in the lower world?
- 30-Have (Scot.).
- 31-To receive.
- 32-Any sphere of action.
- 33-The course of the waves.
- 34-Before this.
- 35-Lately discovered.
- 36-Pressaged ill.
- 37-What girl's name is a diminutive of "Eleanor"?
- 38-Concerning.
- 39-Which apostle denied the Master?
- 40-What is a period dating from a fixed epoch?
- 41-Holy Roman Empire (abbr.).
- 42-What is a perfect work of art?
- 43-What lake of central Ireland is on the East boundary of Roscommon county?

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 44-What is a dimitative of "Charles"?
- 45-What is a measure (abbr.).
- 46-Personal pronoun.
- 47-Exalt.
- 48-Laterly discovered.
- 49-What girl's name is a diminutive of "Eleanor"?
- 50-Concerning.
- 51-What is a period dating from a fixed epoch?
- 52-What is a perfect work of art?
- 53-What lake of central Ireland is on the East boundary of Roscommon county?

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

PATTER	LOPPED
AT	HIRE
SENACTMENT	R
SO	STUNS
ERGS	ONE
SEAT	TIDE
LET	REDENDS
SLEEP	APE
LA	RAG
ASS	ERGO
OR	FRA
OVERT	ITAL
P	PI
SPREADING	V
PIPEAR	ELANI
YEARLY	NEBULA

edged with a very narrow pink silk fringe and a plain bodice with a pale pink flower on one shoulder. A pale blue georgette in this same collection is particularly appropriate for a young girl, with its groups of hand-run tucks and its full girdle tied in a bow at the side.

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LADY HARDINGE.

EX-DIPLOMAT'S WIFE WINS.

SIGNATURE BY FRAUD.

Lady (Alexandra Mina) Hardinge, wife of Sir Henry Arthur Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador to Spain, who was the defendant in an action in which Mr. A. Michael Jones, a registered money-lender, of 16, Conduit Street, W., was the plaintiff, was given judgment by Mr. Justice McCardie in the King's Bench Division.

The action was in respect of two bills of exchange for £1,000 each, drawn by Mr. J. St. Clair M. Yale, a solicitor, formerly of Green Street, Leicester Square, W.C., who was also a defendant, and against whom judgment had previously been signed.

Lady Hardinge, who accepted the bills, which were discounted by Mr. Jones, denied that she was the holder for value and alleged that she was induced to accept the bills by fraud of the drawer, Mr. Yale, of which alleged fraud, she asserted, Mr. Jones had notice.

Actress' Acquaintances.

Mr. J. St. Clair M. Yale, who stated that he was now practising at Great Marlborough Street, W., was further cross-examined by Mr. Schiller, K.C., for Lady Hardinge.

Mr. Schiller referred to Mr. Yale's bankruptcy, saying his unsecured liabilities were returned at £3,366 and his assets nil.

Mr. Schiller: Were some of your liabilities incurred in connection with somebody playing in "No No Nanette"?—Distinctly no. Mr. Schiller.

Would you describe it as an acquaintance you had made with two girls acting in "No, No, Nanette," which acquaintance proved disastrous?—As a matter of fact, it did, I certainly spent too much money in that respect.

Up to August 1926 did you continue your heavy expenditure on the actresses and spend a great deal more than you had any hope of getting?—Yes.

Mr. Justice McCardie: What did you spend the money on?—On my own living expenses.

I thought counsel said you spent £1,000 on the actresses?—I spent the money purely on my own expenses. As to expensive presents, there were none at all.

Mr. Schiller: Dinners, dances, and so forth?—Very occasionally and not from March 1926.

Restaurant Bill.

Mr. Justice McCardie: How came your liabilities to be over £3,000?—My liabilities then were not much more than £500 to £700, including interest on the borrowed money.

Was this due to expenditure on the ladies at the theatre?—Partially, but not entirely.

Mr. Schiller: There was a little bill against you at Romano's Restaurant, in the Strand?—Yes.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Was that for meals and wines?—Yes.

Did that represent the actresses' requirements?—No. As a matter of fact, it represents my own. I have spent a good deal of money there.

How came you to do that and get credit for £15?—Because I knew the manager very well.

In re-examination, Mr. Yale said he had severed his relationship with the actresses by August 1926.

Mr. Jones, the plaintiff, said he had not the slightest suspicion that the bills were anything but good bills. Otherwise he should not have risked £1,550 to make £450.

Fear of Publicity.

Mr. Justice McCardie: That depends on the reliance you place on the fear of publicity that may ensue?—No.

You knew that Lady Hardinge was well-known in society?—I knew she was the wife of Sir Arthur Hardinge. I did not know she was a lady in society.

Do you tell me that you made no inquiries as to who Lady Hardinge was?—Yes. I made a money-lender's inquiry.

The inquiry he made, added Mr. Jones, was as to whether Lady Hardinge had been borrowing money.

Mr. Justice McCardie, giving judgment, said that Mr. Yale, having no defence to the action, had permitted judgment to be entered against him. Lady Hardinge defended the action on the ground that she was induced to accept the two bills by the fraud of Mrs. Turquand, acting for Mr. Yale, the drawer of the bills. He (Mr. Justice McCardie) appreciated that several reasons existed why Mrs. Turquand should not decide to be witness for either side, and in her absence the case must be determined on the evidence given.

A central question was whether Lady Hardinge was a reliable witness. If she was right, Mrs. Turquand had paid a singularly hurried, and in his view, singularly suspicious, visit to Cornwall, calling on Lady Hardinge and seeing Sir Arthur Hardinge. Lady Hardinge said that she did not want to sign the bills, which Mrs. Turquand thought she did, but she did so on the strength of statements

GUARD'S FORTUNE.

\$100,000 FOR MANILA OFFICIAL.

PROPERTY AND CASH.

Frank P. Waite, a member of the Manila police force and now on special detail as guardian of the entrance to Malacanang Palace, woke up one morning last week to find himself the heir to property and cash in California worth approximately \$100,000.

News of Waite's good luck was contained in a letter received from his foster step-father, J. A. Hamilton, a lumber dealer of Ontario, Calif., in which Patrolman Waite was notified of the death of his foster mother, Mrs. Ingene P. Waite Hamilton, which took place in Ontario last December.

Mrs. Waite had left a will in which he was named heir to her estate, comprising real estate, and money deposited with a bank in California. The will is now on probate in a California court.

Waite was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Waite when he was five years old in Kansas where Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Waite were then living. He lived with his foster parents until he was almost 21, when he enlisted in the army. This was in 1899. Shortly after enlistment, he came to the Philippines with the 32nd U. S. Volunteers.

Arriving there in 1899, Waite has lived in Manila ever since. After he was mustered out, he worked for various firms in Manila and later joined the police force.

In 1910, Waite said, his foster parents left Kansas for Ontario, Calif., where they invested their money in orange groves. They later sold their groves to invest in real estate in Ontario, Pomona and Long Beach. In 1913 W. D. Waite, his foster father, died in Ontario, leaving all the property to Mrs. Waite. The real estate business went well and Mrs. Waite was able to accumulate money in the bank. From the income on this money in the bank she lived comfortably and used her income from the real property to enlarge her holdings.

PEER AS WITNESS.

TOO THRIFTY WIVES.

CARRYING ECONOMY TO THE LIMIT.

MEN REVOLT.

New York.—It has been the custom since ancient times to blame household misfortunes on the extravagant wife, but America has begun to blame the thrifty wife for more marital unhappiness than ever has fallen on the shoulders of women who never learn the value of money.

The American wife is essentially a managing woman who likes to run affairs and does not hesitate to exert her authority over the family budget. It is quite the usual thing for American husbands either to give their weekly earnings to their wives, after taking out a modest proportion for their personal expenses, or if they are above the weekly pay envelope rank, to have a joint cheque account on which their wives can draw.

The husbands seldom draw the cheque. The wives are the family cashiers, and a survey of American household budgets has shown that excessive thrift rather than excessive extravagance is peculiar to the average woman.

Indeed, the custom of making the wife the treasurer of the American household has arisen from this feminine trait; but, like many good things in moderation, thrift can be carried too far and American husbands are seriously complaining about the way they are being turned into money-making machines with no say in the savings.

A number of confessions from husbands in this unfortunate position has been gathered.

OFFICIAL SHOT.

MINISTERS RECALLED TO BELGRADE.

LEAVE STOPPED.

Belgrade.—At Skopje, Jugoslavia, a young Bulgarian woman, Mary Bouleff, fired four shots at M. Velimir Prelitch, Councillor at the Prefecture, who was mortally wounded.

Bouleff, who was arrested, refused to make a statement. She lived in Sofia until three months ago. Her husband still lives in Sofia.

This is the second murder of a high official and has increased existing tension.

An urgent summons has been sent to all Jugo-Slav Ministers absent from Belgrade to return.

All New Year leave to Belgrade regiments has been stopped. Further serious complications are considered probable.

In the opinion of the newspaper "Pravda" the affair represents a fresh piece of work by the Internal-Macedonian revolutionary organisation.—Reuter.

ROUMANIA'S THRONE.

ALLEGED LETTER FROM THE LATE KING.

The "Journal" (says a Reuter Paris telegram) publishes a remarkable dispatch from its correspondent in Bucharest regarding the situation created by the death of King Ferdinand. The king, he writes, just before his death had a presentment of the complications which have now arisen and of the danger that might arise from a somewhat feeble regency.

M. Manoleco during his trial produced a document on this aspect of the question which deeply impressed his military judges, who acquitted him. This document purported to be a photograph of a letter addressed by the king on his deathbed to the late Prime Minister, M. Jean Bratianu.

This letter, the publication of which has been strictly forbidden by the Romanian censorship, reads as follows:—

"My dear Prime Minister,—Feeling my end approaching, my mind is obsessed with care for the greatness of the country, to which I have devoted my whole life. At this moment I am full of anxiety when I consider the new dynastic order which has cut off from inheritance to the throne my dear son Carol, who has been brought up and coached in the duties of a monarch. After 18 months of deep reflection I think that this decision cannot lead to tranquillity and progress in my beloved country. I trust that your wisdom as an adviser of the throne will direct you to return to the former dynastic order which is alone capable of enabling the country to develop. I write this as my last will, confident in your love of the country and its people and praying Heaven to bless my people and my son Carol, to whom I wish a fruitful and glorious reign.—(Signed) Ferdinand R."

M. Bratianu, the correspondent adds, denied having received this letter, and it is difficult to doubt the word of this eminent statesman. However, M. Maniu, the leader of the National Peasants' party, believes in the authenticity of the letter, and he considers the return of Prince Carol necessary for Roumania. It is believed that when I consider the new dynastic order which has cut off from inheritance to the throne my dear son Carol, who has been brought up and coached in the duties of a monarch. After 18 months of deep reflection I think that this decision cannot lead to tranquillity and progress in my beloved country. I trust that your wisdom as an adviser of the throne will direct you to return to the former dynastic order which is alone capable of enabling the country to develop. I write this as my last will, confident in your love of the country and its people and praying Heaven to bless my people and my son Carol, to whom I wish a fruitful and glorious reign.—(Signed) Ferdinand R."

M. Bratianu said in evidence that he was the chairman of the company, and, in reply to Mr. Child, who conducted his own case, expressed the view that his dismissal was justified and in the best interests of the company. He did not think Mr. Gibson had treated Mr. Child unfairly.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., for Mr. Gibson, said that in October 1926 the directors of the company gave the defendant notice to terminate his agreement as manager. Mr. Child then wrote a number of letters to the board culminating in one of December 19, 1926. In that letter Mr. Child accused Mr. Gibson of malice and meanness, and said of him:

"He shuts his eyes to irregularities in business. It would be highly remunerative for your board to appoint a commission of inquiry into specific practices followed to go on and I could lay before the directors some staggering information."

Lord Bethell said in evidence that he was the chairman of the company, and, in reply to Mr. Child, who conducted his own case, expressed the view that his dismissal was justified and in the best interests of the company. He did not think Mr. Gibson had treated Mr. Child unfairly.

Sir Patrick said he was not asking for heavy damages, and the judge, in giving judgment for the plaintiff with costs, awarded £25 damages. The action, he said, was almost hopelessly undefended. Mr. Child's conduct was unjustifiable and would have to stop. He accordingly granted an injunction against the publication by Mr. Child of any defamatory matter relating to the plaintiff.

The Buenos Aires Municipal Council has decided definitely to reject the offer put forward by a London group headed by Lord Amphiloff to construct an underground railway.

HARBOUR SCENE IN HAVANA.

CHILD'S HEALTH.

SIR GEORGE NEWMAN'S PROPOSALS.

GREAT PRIMARY PROBLEM.

The need for the practical and sensible teaching of the laws of health in elementary schools is emphasised by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, in his report for 1926 on "The Health of the School Child," which was issued recently.

In addition to school medical services generally, the report deals with the diet of school children, the prevention of rheumatism, and the importance of games and the provision of playing fields.

The physical condition of the child on its first admission to school (it is stated) is the great primary problem of the school medical service, and in last year's report local education authorities and school medical officers were invited to give their close attention to the question of the health of the pre-school child. The difficulties to be met are these. The child may be under the maternity and child-welfare authority from birth to five years of age, and then from five to fourteen comes to the education authority. There is no continuous supervision by the same authority, though the child carries on its maladies from one stage to the next. The second difficulty is that the child coming to the local education authority is often physically defective owing to the fact that there is no systematic provision for the child under school age to be medically treated.

Hence local authorities receive one school doctor has called "damaged goods," and pay out of the rates for their repair.

The report emphasises the importance of day nurseries and nursery schools in meeting these difficulties. For various reasons these have not been developed, but the need for their expansion grows more clear and obvious every year, and the beneficial results of such a movement as maternity and child welfare show what can be done in a single generation if the proper energy is directed to a particular problem.

The report recommends the combining of the two institutions in one type of nursery for all children under school age, the nursery to undertake medical and social care and also training.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has asked the Senior Consul to request the members of the different nationalities concerned to notify him when their men-of-war enter or leave port, so that he can inform the Woosung Forts. At the present time, he says, foreign men-of-war enter and leave and ignore the signals of the forts, with the result that there are misunderstandings, which otherwise could be avoided. As martial law is in force, it is the duty of those at the forts to see that no vessels pass in or out of the harbour between sunset and daybreak.

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LEGS.

A QUEST FOR THE MOST BEAUTIFUL POSE.

MOST IMPORTANT ITEM.

How should legs be worn? Four accomplished manipulators of graceful limbs spent a day trying to find the correct fashion in legs.

An army of specialists surrounded them in a Wardour Street studio to help them in their quest.

Man was ignored; it was only woman who was considered.

The quest was most scientific. The film director in the Pathé Studio looked long and carefully through the camera peephole. Before him was an expansive crinoline. Beneath it twinkled two tiny golden toes.

With the legs quite covered up it was hard to ensure a graceful posture. When it came to posing the bathing girl.

The Wrong Way. Legs, we found during the test (writes an "Evening Standard" representative) are the most important item in a woman's appearance.

The area of her skirt is small nowadays. Her slim torso does not make it large pattern. Her feet, her hands, her head, and her hair are tiny units.

But her legs are the biggest single component of her make-up. The way she wears them makes all the difference.

The test was conducted thus:—A girl sat on a representation of a Tube seat. She crossed her legs; she re-crossed them.

For over an hour men with measuring rulers made alterations to the pose of her right calf on her left knee.

In the end we had the pose adjudged of the greatest beauty, which the camera recorded for the public delectation.

Then her sister sat on the seat. She crossed her legs the wrong way. The difference!

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DEATH PENALTY.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR ITS ABOLITION.

GERMAN MOVEMENT.

The present German penal code was promulgated in the year 1871, but the study of crime and punishment made such progress that it became obsolete long before the Great War. The war interrupted the drafting of the new code, but after the war the work was resumed and the completed draft was issued by the German Ministry of Justice in 1925. It is now being discussed by the Judicial Committee of the Reichstag and will, as amended by the Committee, be submitted to the Reichstag itself.

The draft code, although it is rather conservative in character, foresees a time when capital punishment will no longer exist.

It proposes to retain the death penalty not as a requirement of abstract justice but rather of expediency.

As stated in the official commentary which is published with the draft, "the draft does not ignore the weight of the objections raised against the death penalty, but it holds that the time for its abolition has not yet come." The commentary then goes on to state that owing to the general "coursing and brutalisation (Verrohung) that have resulted from the long war, and owing to the increase in murderous deeds of a horrifying nature, it does not seem possible to forgo the powerful deterrent (Abschreckungsmittel) which undoubtedly lies in the death penalty."

Nor does the draft make death the only penalty for murder. It empowers the judge to sentence a murderer to penal servitude if there are extenuating circumstances. Thus the draft goes a long way towards meeting what the commentary calls "the fundamental objections to the death penalty."

The debate now going on in the Judicial Committee is being accompanied by a debate in the daily press. During the last few weeks every important newspaper has devoted columns to the problem. The great Liberal papers—the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the "Berliner Tageblatt," the "Vossische Zeitung," and the "Morgenpost"—as well as the entire Socialist press have been conducting a campaign for the abolition of capital punishment, a campaign in which some of the most eminent German jurists and criminologists are taking part.

Rarity of Executions.

The arguments for the retention of capital punishment in Germany are much the same as in other civilised countries. The arguments for abolition are largely, but not wholly, the same here as elsewhere, so that they have a special interest all the more so as they represent the most advanced legal and criminological opinion in Germany and reflect circumstances that have made Germany, far more than any other country, a testing ground for the value of capital punishment.

Although the German penal code applies to all the German States, it is not uniformly carried out. In the State of Hessen there has been no execution since the year 1919, and, under the deep impression made by the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Hessian Diet has abolished the death penalty altogether by a majority resolution. That is to say, while a Hessian court must, of course, observe the penal code and may have to sentence a prisoner to death, the Hessian Ministry of Justice is now bound to commute every death sentence into one of penal servitude. In the free city of Hamburg there has been no execution since the year 1917. In Prussia executions are extremely rare; the last one was that of the multiple murderer and pervert Haarmann. In Prussia 60.4 per cent. of persons sentenced to death were executed during the reign of William II. In the years 1919 to 1925 greater clemency was shown and only 7.5 per cent. of the death sentences passed were carried out. There were four executions in Prussia last year. In Bavaria, which is one of the more backward of the German States, death sentences are carried out more frequently.

If the incidence of crime and punishment in the different German States is studied, it will be found that the complete, or almost complete, absence of capital punishment in certain States has not resulted in a greater frequency of murder as compared with those States in which capital punishment still prevails.

Austrian and German Codes.

German abolitionists point out that the same is true of countries like Denmark (where there has been no execution, since 1892), Holland (where capital punishment was abolished in 1870), Norway (where it was abolished by the reformed penal code of the year 1905), and Sweden (where there has been no execution since 1910, and where capital punishment was formally abolished in 1921) as compared with countries where executions are still frequent.

Germany, Austria, and Switzerland have created an capitalist punishment alternative.

FIRST CIRCUS.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE OF LONDON TOWN.

VALUABLE CHARGER.

The first circus known to Londoners was established in Westminster Bridge Road, just by the hospital, by a certain Philip Astley, a cavalryman who, in recognition of his brilliant services in the Army, was presented by his General with a valuable charger.

This gift, curiously enough, was the source of his inspiration to give al fresco equestrian displays on a small patch of ground now occupied by Waterloo Station. These consisted of exhibitions of daring and skilful horsemanship, writes Raymond Stott in the "Daily Chronicle."

Fortune favoured him, and after a while he determined to build with his profits a large establishment in the neighbourhood of St. Thomas's Hospital. This project resulted in the familiar Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, which for over 120 years was one of the most popular entertainments in London.

Command Performances.

When her children were small, Queen Victoria often used to take them to Astley's Amphitheatre, or, when this was impossible, commanded performances at Windsor, Sandringham and Balmoral.

King Edward was also an ardent lover of the circus, and once presented Sanger, who later took over Astley's, with a ring set with 365 diamonds as a token of his esteem.

In return Sanger persuaded his Majesty to be present at the making-up of the notorious "Sacred White Elephant," which performance mainly consisted in covering the animal with a thick coat of white wash!

Thirty-five years ago people had to be contented with the circus and pantomime and the musical concerts, which were then greatly in vogue, for their entertainment. The music-hall, of course, was taboo as far as the average person was concerned; the main frequenters of these establishments being young men about town in search of adventure.

In the late nineties, however, several far-seeing men in the entertainment world, among them Sir Oswald Stoll and Mr. Edward Moss, realising the possibilities of variety run on the right lines, came forward and in a very short time swept away the low-class music-hall and established in its place the variety theatre as we know it to-day.

On the Continent.

No sooner, however, had the music hall commenced to prosper than the proprietors began to experience great difficulty in securing original "turns." In their dilemma they appealed to the circus, which was then a thriving business, and before long had absorbed the majority of their "star" turns.

On the Continent, the circus is still immensely popular. In Paris alone, there are three permanent circuses open all the year round, and which attract visitors from all over Europe. On the Continent, however, the circus is fortunate in rarely experiencing any difficulty in securing housing accommodation, even in the large capitals, nor has the cinema invaded its domains to the same extent as it has in England.

Curiously enough, the huge tent usually associated in people's minds with the circus was not its original home. Both in England and on the Continent the circus lived for many years in buildings. It was only when it began to tour the smaller towns and a suitable building for its reception was often impossible to secure, that the tent came into being.

The total number of books published in Great Britain in 1927 was 13,810—a record.

anomaly that has strengthened the case for abolition. As things are now, a crime that will be punished by penal servitude in Hessen might be punished by death if committed in Bavaria. Indeed, it is possible that the fate of a murderer will depend on a change of Government in the State where he is awaiting sentence.

Another anomaly is the difference between the German and the Austrian penal codes. The two codes are being assimilated to each other and there has been a series of negotiations between Austrian and German jurists for this purpose. Sooner or later the two countries will unite, and there must be a penal code common to both. The outstanding difference between the two codes is the omission of the death penalty in the Austrian and its retention in the German. The Austrians will certainly refuse to make what they would consider a concession to German reaction by reintroducing the death penalty, which was abolished by the first National Assembly of the Austrian Republic. German abolitionists argue that the only way to secure uniformity amongst the different German States and between Germany and Austria is to agree with

OUR MANNERS.

A MODERN GIRL'S REMARKS ON-TODAY.

"VAGUE AND FLUFFY."

Criticisms of the youth of today, though very universal, are often of somewhat vague and fluffy nature.

It is fairly clear that we have no morals and no manners (says "A Modern Girl" in a Home paper), but when we ask on what grounds these rather damaging observations are made, confusion is apt to rise. I, for one, feel it might be taking rather a lot upon myself to discuss the morals of a large class of people who, after all, are not all made in one pattern. But their manners are far more easily noticed and perhaps more easily judged collectively.

Morals and Manners.

Morals and manners, however, may not be an entirely separate question. Although there can certainly be few more profitable investments than good manners, they generally spring from a genuine good feeling which may reasonably be expected to influence conduct as a whole. And the manners that come from this good feeling really on the down grade?

Few people will deny that we have made enormous strides since the eighteenth century. For instance, it is now bad manners to be drunk in mixed company. Most modern maidens would be put to the blush by the conversation even at the sober beginning of an eighteenth-century dinner party. And we should not now tolerate the conceited airs sometimes met with in the nineteenth century.

Lounge Lizards.

Our "lounge lizards" (if they exist) could not really compete with the insolent Victorian "swell." Open any nineteenth-century volume of "Punch," and you will probably find a picture of a grand young man telling his hostess that he is glad he looked in at her little party, but must go now because he is bored.

Owing to our pernicious modern system, the blase young man of to-day often does not know his hostess personally, and may even, have to ask the bandleader to point her out to him. But he generally goes up and thanks her quite nicely before leaving her what he always assures her was a most enjoyable evening.

Manners of Ceremony.

It is easy to confuse good manners with mere ceremony. There is a general assumption that men on the Continent have better manners than Englishmen. How do they earn their reputation? It is mostly done by bowing and kissing ladies' hands, which, of course, inconveniences these courteous males little more than saying, "How do?" Having made their effect, they will often remain comfortably seated while their hostess and her daughter hand cups.

Dr. Ernest Goulding, head of the fibre investigation work at the Imperial Institute, says: "We are pleased indeed with the experiment so far. The results afford no evidence that Sisal deteriorates more quickly than Manila.

"There seems to have been a strong prejudice against Sisal for marina purposes without adequate proof that it does not resist the water as well as Manila.

"If the first experiment is borne out by the second, its success will be conclusive."

OLD OAK CHESTS.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS NOT TREASURE.

MYSTERY AT SOUTHEND.

The mystery of the "old oak chests" at Southend is solved. Thousands of visitors to the resort have wondered what they were and how they came to be fastened to the end of the pier more than a mile out to sea.

They did not contain pirates' treasure, after all. Their contents were worth millions, none the less.

Here is the solution to the mystery:

The chests were for a scientific experiment that will, it is expected, bring trade worth £2,000,000 a year to the British Empire.

They have proved, almost beyond doubt, that certain strong fibre which hitherto has always been imported, can now be made in the Empire.

Better Than Manila Rope.

In the chests, which were perforated to let in the water at high tide, were hundreds of yards of Sisal hemp and Manila hemp. For a year their strength and durability has been tested.

Experts on the committee appointed by the Imperial Institute have found that the Sisal rope (British) is as good as, or better, than the Manila rope which comes from American dependencies.

Once the prejudice against Sisal rope is broken down there should be a growing industry, giving more and more employment, particularly in Tanganyika and Kenya Colony, where Sisal is grown.

To make certain that the results are accurate, a second experiment is to be made. Five large trunks are to be fixed to the pier end.

Strong Prejudice.

Every few months the experts have taken a trip to Southend, walked to the end of the pier, climbed to the lower deck, where the boats come in, and looked to see how the coils of rope were fanning in the wave-washed, wind-swept chests.

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RICH' WIDOW BANKRUPT.

The "London Gazette" states that a receiving order in bankruptcy has been made on a creditor's petition against Dorothy Amber MacMillan, of H.M. Prison Holloway, N., widow, lately residing at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, London.

Mrs. MacMillan was sentenced at the Old Bailey on October 20 last to six months' imprisonment for obtaining £1,000 by false pretences from Mrs. Margaret Lilian Lift, a widow living in Kilburn, N.W.

Mrs. MacMillan, who is 57, was

stated during the trial to have posed as a wealthy woman.

THE YALE BLUES.

STRENUOUSLY DENOUNCED IN 1921.

"IS OLD, OF COURSE."

Last season—Black Bottom. The season before—Charleston. To-day—Blues.

The blues is old, of course. We were dancing it in 1921. But it was strenuously denounced, it passed quickly, and probably not the half of to-day's dance public have ever danced it (says Patrick Chalmers). For the past four years very few blues records have been made, and the bands have seldom played a blues.

A slow, dragging fox-trot, with the melody well emphasised or well broken up (there is no happy medium), and a jerky rhythm creeping through—that best describes the blues. Most couples execute it in an orthodox way with long, silken strides, but some experts introduce most effectively various steps of their own which suit the rhythm and relieve a certain monotony.

Queer Rhythm.

The music, slurred, quaint, ruffled, without the insistently lively note of the fox-trot, is played quarter slower than fox-trot music; and in my opinion the last pieces are those in which the melody is emphasised.

The dance style that this queer rhythm induces is a languorous, swaying one, without the wriggles, shimmies, and exaggerations characteristic of the parent Negro dance. This is important, because young dancers not accustomed to the blues are—or were when it was with us last—apt to jazz it, throwing in nods and shrugs and ungraceful tricks of arms, shoulders, feet.

Not Easy.

It is not an easy dance—no slow dance is. Perfect balance is needed, and a sure and graceful carriage, a neat-stepping foot and perfect sense of blues time.

The man must avoid a certain temptation to lean forward and to fling his feet about instead of controlling them as precisely as in the tango; and the girl must be careful to hold herself well, slightly back from the waist, still from the waist up, and close to her partner. Legs and feet must be moved from hip, not knee, and the body kept springily poised. The blues comes most piquantly between a lively fox-trot and a dreamy waltz.

WALTZ COMING BACK.

There will never be another waltz like "The Blue Danube," according to Herr Johann Strauss, the conductor, and nephew of the waltz composer, who has arrived in London from Vienna.

The waltz will come back," he said to a reporter, "if only because it is the soul of the dance. There are signs of it already. Jazz is as ephemeral as a woman's fashion. Not that I want it to. It expresses so well the mood of restlessness which hangs over the world to-day.

"In Vienna the waltz is now again competing with jazz—and winning the fight."

The Luft Hansa reports a great increase in travel by air in Germany last year. The company's aeroplanes conveyed 100,000 passengers, against 56,000 in 1926.

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MOTOR CAR SALE

CURIOUS CASE IN
SHANGHAI

JUDGMENT AGAINST COMPANY

Shanghai, Feb. 24. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff, by His Honour, Judge Purdy, in the U.S. Court yesterday, in the case R. A. de Souza v. China Finance Corp. Fed., Inc., U.S.A.

Plaintiff, a Portuguese citizen brought action against the defendants for return of his Buick four-door sedan motor car, and for damages amounting to Tls. 1,600 and cost. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, for Tls. 986.65, without cost to either party.

Finding of facts in the case were that on or about September 20, 1926 plaintiff entered into a contract in writing with H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc., for the purchase of the motor car described in the action. The contract called, after an initial payment, for monthly payments at the rate of Tls. 107, beginning on October 3, 1926, the last promissory note to fall due on September 3, 1927. The title of the car was not to pass to the purchaser until after payment of all promissory notes or any other outstanding accounts at H. S. Honigsberg & Co. Plaintiff had duly paid the monthly instalments as they fell due.

On or about August 25, 1927, however, defendant in the action had purchased from Honigsberg's the last promissory note and took an assignment of the contract. Defendant had notified plaintiff in writing of the purchase and reminded him that the note would be due on September 3. On September 7 plaintiff had failed to pay the last promissory note and thereupon defendant had seized the Buick car while it was standing in one of the public streets of Shanghai.

On September 12, plaintiff had tendered payment to defendant who refused to accept the payment unless plaintiff would pay an additional Tls. 413.35 which defendant claimed was owing from plaintiff on an old account. Defendant claimed, also, that the car would not be returned unless plaintiff made payment of a further sum of Tls. 100 for expenses incurred in connection with the seizure of the car, and of Tls. 10 on account of one month's storage of the car.

A Breach of Contract.

In summing up, Judge Purdy stated that the action on the part of the defendant amounted to a breach of contract for the purchase of the automobile, and created a cause of action in favour of the plaintiff for a breach of contract and for damages resulting therefrom.

"Plaintiff has offered evidence tending to prove that the reasonable worth and value of this automobile on September 12, 1927, which was the day upon which the

defendant refused to perform and carry out this contract, was the sum of Tls. 1,600, but I find as a fact that on said date the automobile was of the reasonable worth and value of Tls. 1,400, and as a conclusion of law I hold that the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment as damages against the defendant in the sum of Tls. 1,400.

"Defendant has, however, set off as against the cause of action of the plaintiff, counterclaim in the nature of an indebtedness due from the plaintiff to the defendant arising out of another matter."

"It seems to me quite clear from Section 1563 of the District of Columbia Code, that the claim of the defendant should be properly considered as a set off against the damages which the plaintiff has established, and I find as a fact that defendant's counterclaim and set off amounts to the sum of Tls. 413.35, which sum will be deducted from the Tls. 1,400 as damages allowed to the plaintiff, leaving a balance of Tls. 986.65, the amount for which judgment will be entered in favour of the plaintiff."

CHINESE IN U.S.

LARGE SUMS RAISED FOR
NATIONALISTS.

Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 23. Chinese Nationalists in Buffalo and vicinity have sent between G\$50,000 and G\$60,000 to help the Nationalists in China, according to a statement made to-day by Joe Wu, a restaurant proprietor and Chinese leader. He estimated nearly G\$5,000,000 had been raised in the United States by Chinese to aid their compatriots at home.



Even the telephone upsets one when the liver is out of order or the intestinal machinery is not functioning properly. Just a little dose of Pinkettes to-night will make telephoning seem a pleasure, and work a joy, to-morrow morning. Pinkettes, the dainty little laxatives and liver regulators, are to be had of all chemists, or post free, at 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

NOT FOR SALE.

SHANGHAI HOTEL
RUMOURS.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Shanghai, Feb. 24. Persistent rumours that the Astor House Hotel, operated by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., had been sold or was about to be sold to a group of Japanese capitalists, yesterday were definitely dispelled by Mr. R. Weeding Skinner, Shanghai Manager for the concern.

A representative of "The Shanghai Times" learned that:-
1.—The Astor House Hotel has not been sold.
2.—There are no negotiations pending for the sale of the hotel.

3.—The Astor House Hotel has not been placed on the market.
"The rumour crops up regularly regarding the sale of the Astor House Hotel," Mr. Skinner stated yesterday. "There is not a grain of truth in the report."

Mr. Percy H. Suckling, General Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., is expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly from Hong Kong. It was learned yesterday, Mr. Suckling, it is understood, is paying one of his regular business trips to this city in connection with the hotels operated here by the concern.

In connection with the Astor House Hotel rumours a very strong one had it that a group of Japanese business men had purchased the place and planned to convert it into an office building.

DANCING PONIES.

LORD LONSDALE HIS OWN
TRAINER.

After one brilliant evening among some of the greatest performing horses in Europe a shooting pony belonging to Lord Lonsdale, which performed at the circus at Olympia, Kensington, W., will return to its normal life at Lowther Castle; Lord Lonsdale's place at Penrith, Cumberland. It is an ordinary shooting pony, trained personally by Lord Lonsdale, yet it danced as well, bowed as well, jumped as nimble, and picked up handkerchiefs like its professional bothers. "Merlin" is its name. Its mother "Usury," a royal cream Hanoverian at Buckingham Palace, was given to Lord Lonsdale by the King.

Lord Lonsdale, who was an interested spectator at Olympia, said to a reporter:

I have 32 shooting ponies at Lowther and I trained them all to do tricks. Some of them are just as good as "Merlin." They dance, roll on the ground, and twist their legs like "Tishy." "Merlin" is going back to Lowther.

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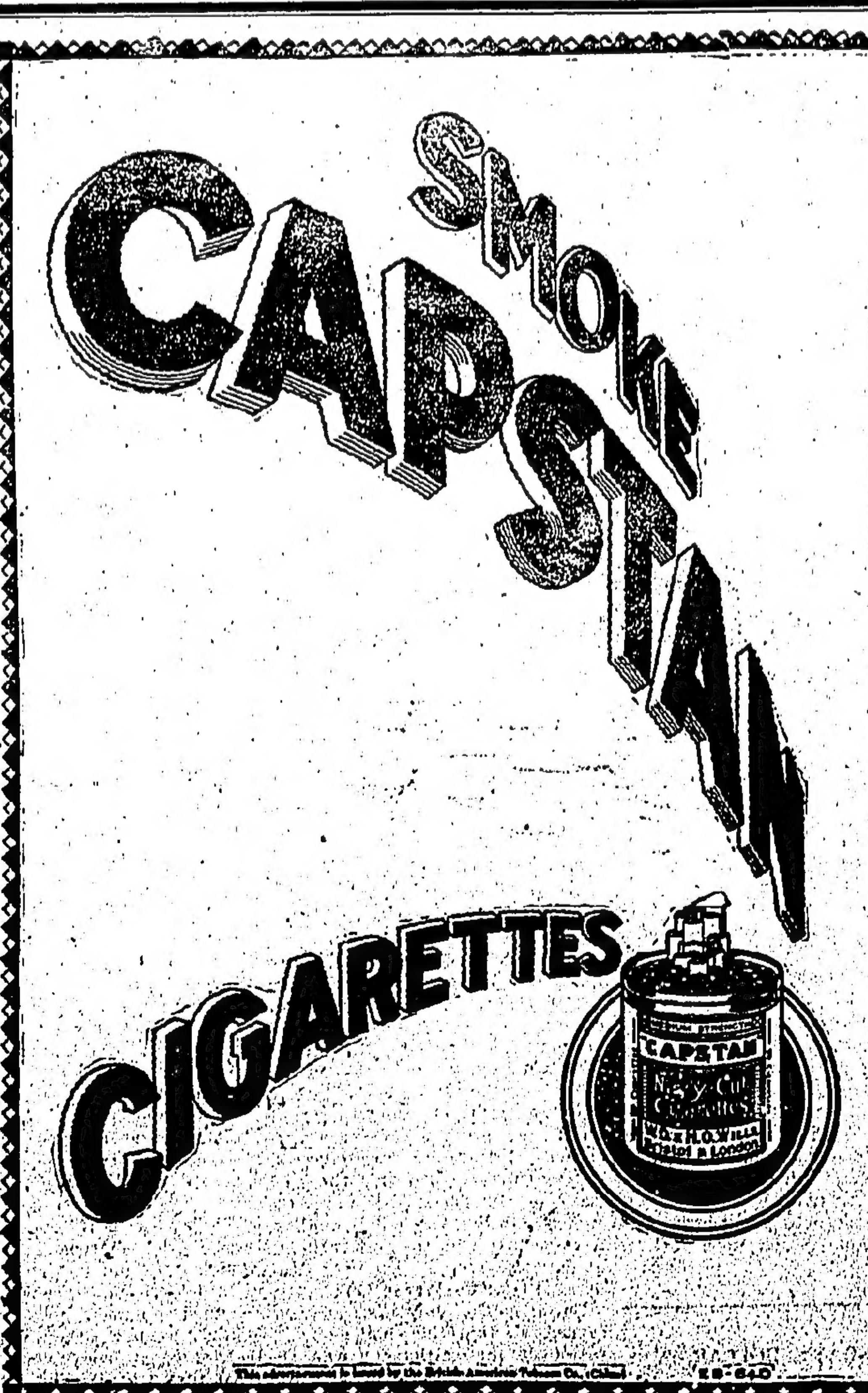
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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1928.

THE HONG KONG \$ DIRECTORY

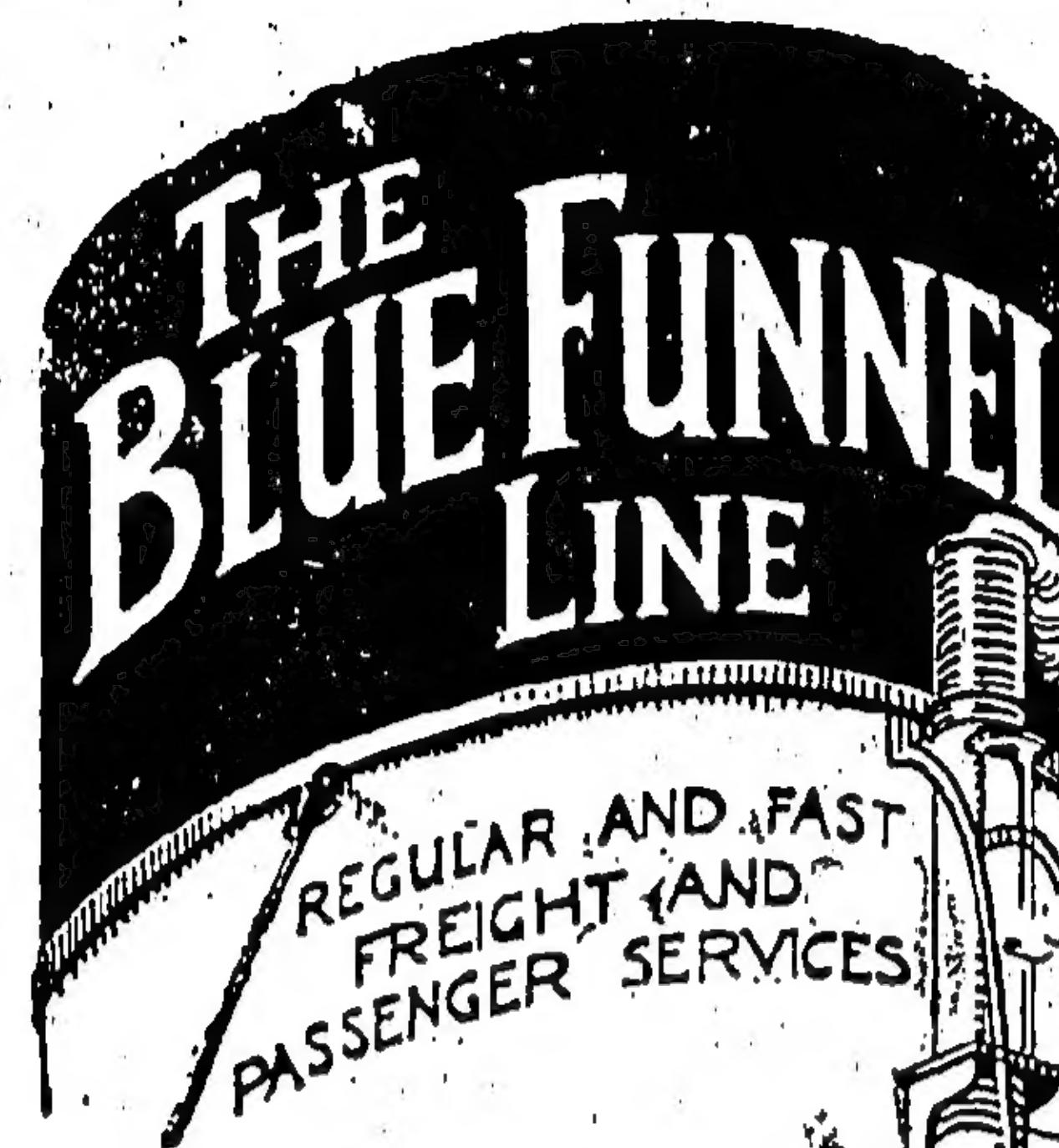
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LONDON SERVICE.

"GLAUCUS" 6th Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PHILOCTETES" 20th Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"AENEAS" 3rd Apr. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"SAEPEDON" 18th Apr. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
via Cambonca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ACHILLES" 6th Mar. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"POLYphemus" 8th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"Bellrophon" 20th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"Orestes" 15th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"KORE & YOKOHAMA" 10th Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TEUCHER" 31st Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"RHESUS" 6th Apr. New York, Boston & Baltimore
"LAOMEDON" 1st June New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

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"ANTENOR" 13th June Singapore, Marseilles & London
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILED.

From	To	Per
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29		
Japan	Tanda	
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Yunnan	
Shanghai and Swatow	Soochow	
Shanghai and Amoy	Nanning	
THURSDAY, MARCH 1.		
Europe via Suez. Letters and papers London,		
2nd Feb. and Parcels 26th Jan.	Mongolia.	
Saigon	Porthos.	
Shanghai	Yingchow	
FRIDAY, MARCH 2.		
Shanghai	Macedonia	
SUNDAY, MARCH 4.		
Straits	Suwa Maru.	
MONDAY, MARCH 5.		
Manila	Empress of Russia	
THURSDAY, MARCH 15.		
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Empress of Asia	

OUTWARD MAILED.

For	To	Per
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29.		
Japan	Nagano Maru	3.30 p.m.
Swatow	Kwai Sang	3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Kiungchow	3.30 p.m.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Limchow	5 p.m.
Hoihow	Soo Ann	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, MARCH 1.		
Straits	Van Heutsz	10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Porthos.	1.30 p.m.
Fort Bayard	Wing Wo	1.30 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	2.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, MARCH 2.		
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Mongolia	8.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow & Haiphong	Song Bo	8.30 a.m.
"Straits and South Africa"	Panama Maru	10.30 a.m.
Java via Batavia	Tjileboet	10.30 a.m.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island		
Indonesia		
March. Parcels Noon. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
Shanghai		
Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due March 30th		
Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (March 3rd) 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (March 3rd) 9.45 a.m.		
Letters 10.30 a.m.	Macedonia	
SATURDAY, MARCH 3.		
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Sunning	2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Antung	5 p.m.
SUNDAY, MARCH 4.		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaljo Maru	9 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Nanning	9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwongchow	9 a.m.

POISON GAS.

MOVE TO PROHIBIT USE IN WAR.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

None of the Powers Yet Ratified the Convention.

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons in reply to questions Mr. Baldwin stated the Government did not think it expedient to ratify the convention prohibiting poison gas in war time until all the important Powers had ratified or signified their intention of ratifying.

Lt. Comdr. Kenworthy suggested that Britain should follow the French example of ratifying without being bound until the other States had ratified.

Mr. Baldwin thought that if we were to await ratification that it would be the best way of achieving our ends and added that as far as he was aware no Power had signified its intention to ratify.

YELLOW RIVER.

80 VILLAGES INUNDATED; THOUSANDS HOMELESS. Peking, Yesterday. The Yellow River has broken its banks at Liting-hien, near the mouth. Eighty villages were inundated and 20,000 people are homeless.—Reuter.

OPIUM CHARGE.

SHIP MASTER AND OWNERS SUMMONED.

CASE REMANDED.

Two summonses relating to the seizure of a large quantity of illicit opium made by Revenue Officers on board the s.s. "Hoicheong" on February 17, were mentioned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Mr. G. R. Sayer, Superintendent of Imports and Exports appeared on both summonses as the complainant.

In the first instance Chan, Kulu, master of the "Hoicheong" lying at the Saikung wharf, was summoned that he on February 17 did unlawfully use the ship for the importation, carriage and conveyance of opium, to wit, 720 taels of raw opium and 125 taels of prepared opium.

Mr. W. D. Owen appeared for the defence and entered a plea of "not guilty," said that the defence intended to instruct Counsel in the case, and applied for a remand.

The other summons which related to the same seizure of opium and was similarly worded, was brought against the Hoi On Steamship Company, Ltd., of Connaught Road Central.

NOT OWNERS AT TIME.

Mr. M. M. Watson who appeared for the defence said in reply to the Magistrate that although his clients were summoned as owners of the "Hoicheong," they hoped to be able to prove in law that they were not the owners of the ship at the time of the seizure.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Sayer if it was admitted by the prosecution that at the time of the seizure the "Hoicheong" was not under the control of the defendant Company, it having been chartered to some other people.

Mr. Sayer replied that he believed that that was the case.

Mr. Watson said that his case was that the "Hoicheong" had been chartered, and in fact his clients had to take action against the charterers in the Admiralty Court and seize the ship from their hands.

Proceeding, Mr. Watson said that the charter party which was in Chinese was being translated. A translation of that document was necessary for the defence, and as it was a difficult document to translate, he would have to ask for time to have it prepared.

Hearing of both summonses was fixed for Monday afternoon next.

U.S.A. AND FRANCE.

TEXT OF PROPOSED TREATY.

ABOLISHING WAR.

OTHER POWERS, INCLUDING BRITAIN, TO BE INVITED TO CO-OPERATE.

London, Yesterday. The State Department has issued the text of Mr. Kellogg's reply to M. Briand's note on January 21 in regard to the anti-war treaty.

Mr. Kellogg demands that the treaty shall clearly set forth the determination of the parties to abolish war among themselves and condemns any effort to limit the scope of the treaty to "aggressors." It contends that exceptions and qualifications stipulating when nations shall be justified in going to war would weaken the treaty and concludes they are again proposing that France should join the United States in inviting Japan, Italy, Britain and Germany to consider the Franco-American exchanges of views for the purpose of concluding a multilateral treaty proscribing the recourse to war.—Reuter.

COMMENT ON LEAGUE.

Mr. Kellogg says that if members of the League of Nations cannot, without violating the terms of the League Covenant, agree among themselves and with the American Government to renounce war then it seems idle to discuss either a bilateral or multilateral treaty and points out that the recent Pan-American conference at Havana passed a resolution condemning war as an instrument of national policy and that it was significant that out of the 21 nations represented at that conference 17 were members of the League of Nations.—Reuter's Service.

ANOTHER NOTE ON WAR TREATY.

Washington, Yesterday. Mr. F. Kellogg, Secretary of State Department, has presented the French Ambassador with another Note in connection with the proposed Franco-American Treaty to outlaw war in reply to the French Note of January 21.—Reuter's American Service.

LEADER'S DENIAL.

Cairo, Yesterday. Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd, when apprised of the progress of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, denied the accuracy of the "El Ahram's" forecast.

In the meantime "Al Mokattam" published a new version somewhat similar to "El Ahram's," but stating that the British troops will remain at the present stations for five years, that Egypt will have the right to conclude treaties for internal, economic and commercial affairs, but political treaties must be submitted to the British for approval. Reuter.

FRAUD DENIED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

from His Honour's reference in the judgment that he also could not accept it.

\$52,000 EACH.

The settlement arrived at as a result of the original jurisdiction action was that the trustees should forthwith divide up the settled property, each beneficiary to get what would come to them at some time or other under the deed of settlement. The trustee had a right to distribute the property either when those concerned came of age or, if they thought fit, to do so at an earlier stage. The property was, in fact, distributed at once and the scheme was that all those concerned were entitled to an estimate of \$52,764 each of the total amount.

A number of the brothers were to get cash but the two plaintiffs, with four other brothers, were to have assigned to them certain property valued at seven lakhs. If the two plaintiffs were infants, it would be seen from the beginning, claimed counsel, that the transaction was bad.

As their share of this property would be more than the \$52,000 to which they were entitled, the arrangement was that the two plaintiffs should raise and pay to the trustees to be distributed among the other beneficiaries, a certain sum in cash and also that they had to pay off a mortgage, the amounts together making up the difference between their shares and the others.

To raise this cash and pay off the mortgage it was necessary for the plaintiffs to raise a further mortgage and it was this with which the present case was concerned. Yet another mortgage was necessary—but with this the case was not concerned—to pay the sum of \$48,000 which it was alleged was paid to the interpreters, Sung and Leung.

PLAINTIFFS' WORSE OFF?

So far as the plaintiffs were concerned, all that they had got as a result of the settlement was the interest in a piece of property mortgaged for five lakhs and in

THE EGYPT TREATY.

ACTIVE NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

FORECAST OF DRAFT.

PARLIAMENTARY RATIFICATION TO FOLLOW ANY AGREEMENT.

London, Yesterday. Secrecy has been well maintained in London and Cairo during the course of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations which, however, are believed to be proceeding actively.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, questioned in the House of Commons as to whether the proposals are being considered for the removal of the British forces from the neighbourhood of Cairo, requested the questioner to wait until he was able to present papers on the subject of the Anglo-Egyptian conversations. He promised that any proposed Treaty would not be ratified until approved by Parliament.

The Cairo newspaper "El Ahram" prints an official forecast of the draft treaty—firstly, that the British troops remain in the Canal Zone but on which side of the Canal is not specified; secondly, the Anglo-Egyptian condominium over the Sudan will be provisionally unaltered pending a definitive agreement; thirdly, Egypt may dispense with British advisers; fourthly, aerodromes will remain in British hands like other means of communication; fifthly, Britain to continue supervision of external affairs and Egypt will only conclude foreign treaties with the consent of Britain; sixthly, the Sirdar will be an Egyptian officer. The "El Ahram" criticises the proposals, accuses Britain of treating Egypt as a mandated country and anticipates that the conclusion of the treaty will be delayed pending a final settlement of the first two points.—Reuter.

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COMMENT ON THE ALLEGATION OF FRA